The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST BUSINESS TO BE TAKEN UP IN CONGRESS.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE HOUSE—THE UNFINISHED CALENDARS—THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION ON THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Senate, on the last day of last session, postponed until the first Monday in December the further consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill which had been passed by the House, amended and passed by the Senate, and adjusted by a Committee of Conference. The House refused to accept the report of the Committee of Conference, and asked the Senate to appoint a new committee; but as it was the last day of the session, Mr. Sherman moved a postponement until next Monday. Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means have reviewed the action of the two houses, and will present a new bill at an early day as a substitute for that which was last year tossed like a shuttle-cock from one end of the Capitol to the other. The Senate will probably go into executive session soon after the reading of the President's Message on Monday, when the nominations of Postmaster General Jewell and others who have been appointed by the President during the recess will be referred to the appropriate committees.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In the House, Gen. Butler can claim the floor on a pending motion to reconsider a motion to recommit the House Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman. This bill is almost identical with that introduced last December by Mr. Sumner, but amended before it was finally passed by the Senate. This amended Senate Civil Rights bill is also before the House, standing number two on the calendar, and it will require dexterous parliamentary manœuvring by the Democrats and Conservative Republicans to stave off a vote on one or the other of these Civil Rights bills.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF LAST SESSION.

The calendars of unfinished business which were left as a legacy at the close of last session, are unusually large, there being nearly 150 bills on the Senate calendar and 600 bills on the House calendar. Of these at least one-half are for the relief of private individuals, and, as nearly all of these have been passed by one House, desperate attempts will be made to secure their passage by the other. The chances of success for the greater part of these private bills, however, are few:

THE REVISED STATUTES.

The revised statues enacted at the last session have been printed, and make a volume of 1,092 large pages. A table of contents by titles and chapters, now being prepared for the Department of State by Judge Durant, will make about 600 pages more. No alphabetical index has been commenced. There are indications that there will be some lively debate in Congress over the Revised Statutes, in which several of the original laws were so construed as to harmonize with the decisions of the Treasury Department.

OTHER SUBJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

The Arkansas and Lousiana questions will have to be disposed of at an early day, and the House Committee on Appropriations hope to be able to pass at least three of the Appropriation bills before Christmas. Unless this can be done the holiday recess will be very brief.

THE WORKINGMEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The United Workingmen's Association, a secret political organization, have, through their Executive Council here, decided to use their influence in favor of inflation legislation at the coming session. This organization professes to have much political influence, and claims to be able to control some prominent men. The Secretary of the order here states that there are 70,000 lodges in this country. The financial policy of this association demands the abolition of the national banking system, and the issue of a legal tender currency which shall have the national wealth for its basis. They would make of the Government a land-mortgage bank.

THE GRANGER RAILROAD LAWS.

Some important questions connected with the Granger movement in the West will soon come before the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. There are three cases now pending which involve the constitutionality of the laws which are hostile to the interests of Western railroad corporations. One of these cases will probably be argued early in February. Messrs. William M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton will represent the railroads.

The President having directed the restoration to his former position in the Treasury Department of a clerk who had resigned some months previous, without the competitive examination required by the civil service rules, the Secretary of the Treasury has asked whether this was to be considered as a general rule or only applicable to the individual case in question.

MR. FORNEY AND THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

A report to-night that the Russian mission has been tendered to John W. Forney has no foundation in fact.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PREPAID NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Postmaster General to prepare instructions to Postmasters concerning the law requiring the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals after the first of January next have performed that duty, but the report has not yet come under the review of the Postmaster General. It sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber, as to the plan for carrying out the law in the most convenient and simple manner. Instead of placing stamps on separate periodicals or papers, or on the packages containing them, according to weight, the forms, as already printed, show a current account with the publisher, and after the printed matter is weighed the requisite amount of stamps is pasted on the form, and a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing, the credit and receipt having a corresponding number, somewhat after the manner of a check book.

THE FLAG-SHIP RICHMOND.

Rear Admiral Collins, commanding the South Pacific station, informs the Navy Department that the Richmond, his flag-ship, was to sail from Panama on the 16th of November, for Valparaiso, direct. The health of the officers and men of the squadron continued good.

THE PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Controller of the Treasury in interpreting a recent general order of the Navy Department, which directed that sea service is not credited to an officer except when he is on duty as an officer of a naval vessel in commission, and when attached to the coast survey for the time he is actually afloat, has decided that hereafter sea-pay will not be allowed to officers in transit from one vessel to another, and when an officer is granted leave of absence on account of sickness his full pay will be continued only four months, and if detached before leave of absence is granted his duty-pay will cease on the date of detachment.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A board of army officers consisting of Major L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General; Assistant Surgeon J. T. Billings, and First Lieut. T. H. Fisher, Twenty-second Infantry, have been ordered to meet in this city to-morrow to examine and report upon the qualification of such persons as may be brought before it for appointment as superintendents of national cemeteries.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commodore D. McN. Fairfax is ordered to command the naval station at New-London; Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk; Passed Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley, to the Dictator, at Key West; Commodore Reed Werden is detached from the command of the naval station of New-London, and granted two months' leave; Paymaster M. B. Cushing, from the Dictator, and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster L. A. Billings, from the Powhatan, and ordered to settle his accounts.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

During the week ended Nov. 28, 1874, the Bureau of Statistics awarded official numbers and signal-letters to twenty-eight merchant vessels, four of which were of large size, viz., 1,283, 1,394, 1,448, and 1,572 tons respectively.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION.

To-day Simon Stevens, of New-York, submitted to the Interoceanic Canal Commission reports upon the Tehuantepec route and harbors, prepared by Gen. Barnard, of the United States Engineer Corps, and by the late Gen. William H. Sidell. The printed argument and maps tend to demonstrate the advantages that the Tehuantepec route possesses over all others across the American isthmus for a canal, with locks and without tunnels, to connect the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico with that of the Pacific Ocean, with feasible harbors on both coasts. Mr. Stevens suggests that, before a final report in favor of any route for a canal or water transit shall be made, the survey of the isthmus shall be completed, so as to connect the works of Capt. Shufeldt upon the summit with his surveys of the two coasts.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. All the members were present except Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams, the latter being engaged in the Supreme Court. The whole of the session was occupied in discussing the President's Message, now in course of preparation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the grist mill and elevator, known as Harney's Mills, on the canal bank, at Montreal, last night. The upper flats and roof of the mill were totally destroyed, and the elevator nearly burned out. The mill is owned by John M. Young. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $5,000 in the London Assurance and $3,000 in the Royal Canada. The barge Little Elephant was also burnt in the canal there last night. Loss $3,000; supposed to be insured.

Thompson's Block, on Main street, Palmerston, Ontario, was destroyed by fire last evening. The losses are as follows: W. Thompson, on building, $2,000, insurance, $1,000; H. A. Martin, drugs and books, $2,900, no insurance; W. S. Bryant, goods and furniture, $500, no insurance; W. Nicholson, furniture, $500, no insurance; H. McEwing, on removal of goods, $1,500, insured; J. D. McLellan, removal of goods, $500.

The residence of J. I. Francis, at Sarnia, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Mr. Francis was badly burned about the face and hands while rescuing one of his children.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story brick building, No. 66 Water street, which is occupied by Joseph Herron, dealer in foreign fruits. The fire spread very rapidly and by the time the firemen arrived the smoke was so dense that it was impossible to enter the building. Fearing that the adjoining building would be destroyed a second alarm was sounded, and a large force of the Fire Department were soon on hand. By their exertions the fire was extinguished before it had extended beyond the building in which it had originated. The damage to Herron's stock is estimated at $5,000, and the loss on building at $1,000. The stock of John Dwight, manufacturer of mineral waters, at No. 11 Old Slip, was damaged to the extent of $500. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

At 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the four-story brown-stone house No. 65 First place, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by J. P. Lord as a dwelling. The fire was occasioned by some children setting fire to a straw bed while playing with matches. The building was damaged to the extent of $3,000, and the furniture in it to the extent of $5,000. Insured in the Lancaster Insurance Company for $12,000.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the lager-beer saloon of Frederick Boshert, No. 207 West Forty-first street, caused by a leakage in the gas-pipe. Damage, $200. Fully insured for $1,000 in the Metropolitan Company. The damage to the building will not exceed $200.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy store of No. 113 Lewis street, occupied by Henry Alsburg, caused by the explosion of a gas meter. Damage, $200. Fully insured in the Pacific Company.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the six-story tenement house, No. 89 Norfolk street, causing $50 damage.

WAR BETWEEN MINERS AND RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 1.—The Bingham Cañon Railroad Company have been meeting for some time past with serious opposition to the extension of their road from miners who object to the railroad crossing their claims on the way up the cañon. For some time the resistance was confined to rolling rocks down at the workmen employed grading the road, and several persons were arrested for the offense. Some few days ago a miner whose claim they were crossing chased the manager and all the railroad employes with a Henry rifle, having fired several shots at them. He was arrested and placed under bonds. Other parties have also engaged in shooting, and on Saturday the Vice President and all the employes of the railroad company were arrested on complaint of a miner and brought before a Justice of the Peace for illegally taking possession of mining property. As four indictments were found to-day for assault with intent to kill, it is thought some of the principal parties will soon be arrested. If prompt legal measures are not taken to suppress the disturbances, the war between the miners and the railroad employes will become general.

RESUMING WORK.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 1.—The various manufacturing companies of this city, which, with the exception of the Manchester Mills, have been running but five days per week for some time past, will, it is understood, begin running on full time this week.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Work will be resumed on Monday next in the new rail mill of the Rensselaer Iron Works under the old scale of employers' prices, which the working men refused to accept at the time of the late strike. There are more applicants for work than can be furnished with employment.

ROUGH WEATHER IN CANADA.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 1.—A severe gale, accompanied with snow, has been blowing all day from the south-west. The snow-drifts in some places are six feet deep.

GEORGE MARTIN, THE WIFE MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—George Martin, who murdered his wife, at Cloverdale, on Sunday last, was brought here to-day, and is now in jail. There is no probability any attempt at lynching will be made.

A STRIKE ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—A special to the *Gazette* from Huntington, West Va., says sixty-six employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad struck to-day for unpaid wages earned during the past four months. There have been no trains east from Huntington to-day, except an engine with a mail car. The strikers declare no freight or passengers shall move until their claims are liquidated.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS IN BOSTON—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CORPORATION—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—PROPOSED MORTGAGE FOR TEN MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—At the annual meeting of the New-York and New-England Railroad (the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad) held here to-day, important action was taken. The total liabilities are $5,578,000, represented by 55,780 bonds, of which Massachusetts holds 36,000. The financial situation is about the same as last Summer, so far as the amount necessary to secure a transfer of the road from the trustees is concerned. No loan can be effected until this transfer is made and the road is in full possession of the company. The first stockholders' subscription proving insufficient, a second was started of $750,000. Of this notes of the company to the amount of $60,500 have been converted into cash, $340,000 have been subscribed by the stockholders, conditionally, and the State has been pledged to $250,000, on the condition that $50,000 was raised. The transfer, therefore, is only a financial question. The Trustees stand ready to release the property, and it is proposed to issue in seven per cent. notes of the company, running two years, to be taken by stockholders, $99,500 to complete this subscription. With full possession of the road it is proposed to raise $10,000,000 on mortgages, which would pay off all the present indebtedness, and fully complete and equip the property for through business. At present the company is running by a hand-to-mouth policy, liable to the attacks of enemies, with no power to resist, because the hands of its officers are tied by legal obstacles.

President Hart supported the report, asking for action, and saying that the prospects of the road were never better. When the Eastern stockholders take hold of the work with a will, there can be no doubt of support from New-York friends. Encouraging speeches were made by Peter T. Homer, James Sturgis, and others, after which the following Board of Directors was chosen: George W. Baldwin, A. W. Beard, Legrand B. Cannon, William Butler Duncan, Charles H. Dalton, S. Suydam Grant, William T. Hart, Edward W. Kinsley, Frederick J. Kingsbury, Frederick W. Rhinelander, George M. Rice, John F. Slater, James Y. Smith, James Sturgis, Royal C. Taft.

Votes were passed ratifying the action of the Directors in issuing notes for the $750,000 to be raised by subscription; authorizing the Directors to negotiate in settlement with the bankruptcy assignees; authorizing the officers to issue bonds for $10,000,000, to be payable not exceeding fifty years from date, and to effect a mortgage upon the road as security.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Federal Court met in Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, Judge Brooks presiding.

The New-York and Canada Railroad was opened on Monday for travel from Whitehall to Port Henry.

Capt. Eugene F. Miles was yesterday elected Mayor of Fitchburg, Mass., over H. A. Blood, by 450 majority.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference South of North Carolina, will meet in Raleigh to-day. Bishop Marvin, of Missouri, will preside.

Mr. W. B. C. Piersons, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Holyoke, Mass., yesterday by 185 majority, with a Republican Council.

Ralph Eddy, son of Thomas E. Eddy, six years old, who was run over in the street, in Providence, R. I., died yesterday of lock-jaw.

The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, which forms a through line between Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me., was formally opened yesterday.

The steam-barge Chauncey Hulburt, laden with ore from Marquette, is ashore at Middle Island, Lake Erie. Aid has been sent from Detroit.

The President, yesterday, appointed Robert W. Lampton Postmaster at Ashland, Ky., and William P. Walsh Postmaster at Garland, Ark.

At the town election in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, the main question was license or no license. The whole ticket for license was carried by over 250 majority.

At the municipal elections in New-Bedford and Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday, a Democratic Mayor was elected in the former and an Independent in the latter.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday received a telegram from Solomon Starr, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana, tending his resignation.

The duties received at the Boston Custom-house for November amounted to $765,079 79. This is the smallest income, with one exception, received in any month since 1865.

Burglars entered the store of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, in the village of Baltic, on Monday night, and stole $700 worth of property. The thieves are still at large.

Bridget Connolly, wife of Matthew, was burned to death, at Providence, R. I., Saturday night, probably from her clothes accidently taking fire; but she was buried without an inquest.

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of the State of New-York held its semi-annual session in Newburg yesterday with closed doors. The Lodge adjourned to meet in New-York in May, 1875.

The Common Council of Rochester passed a resolution last evening strongly approving the action of a public meeting, held on Monday evening, to express the interest taken by our citizens in the passage of the reciprocity treaty.

The jury at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree against Barney McCue, for killing John Deeter on the 25th of October last, at Muncy Dam. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted the murder.

One of the publishers of the Richmond *Dispatch* sends to the Albany *Journal* a letter over his own signature, in which he positively denies that the rebel flag was displayed upon the occasion of a recent Democratic jubilation in that city.

At the charter election, in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, Jacob B. Carpenter, Democrat, was elected Mayor, having no opposition. The Democrats also carried every ward in the city, which will make the Common Council stand nine Democrats and three Republicans.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house on Monday morning, Nov. 30:

Capital	$50,050,000
Loans	128,495,100
Decrease	1,637,700
Specie	1,324,700
Decrease	96,400
Legal-tender notes	8,186,900
Increase	348,800
Due from other banks	19,533,900
Decrease	440,800
Due to other banks	22,024,800
Decrease	585,200
Deposits	52,115,500
Decrease	1,072,600
Circulation	24,705,300
Decrease	41,900

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 1.—Mr. J. L. Biggar, Member of Parliament for East Northumberland, who was recently unseated, was to-day re-elected by an increased majority. His opponent at the latter election was Ex-Speaker Cockburn.

SUSPENSION OF DANIEL B. STEDMAN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The house of Daniel B. Stedman, long and favorably known in the crockery trade, suspended to-day. The firm has been in difficulty ever since the great fire, and to-day deemed it prudent to stop.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT RICHMOND.

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT—THE VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES REPRESENTED — MR. THURBER'S REPORT ON RAILROADS—THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY—THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL — HOW CAPITAL IS WATERED AND COMPANIES ARE FLEECED —RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM—OTHER BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—The American Cheap Transportation Association met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was a large attendance of members, embracing many delegates from every section of the Union, and every arriving train is bringing in new delegates and delegations. The convention, which is the second annual one of the association, was called to order by Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Mass., President, who then introduced Hon. A. M. Keily, Mayor of the City of Richmond, who cordially and genially welcomed the members of the association in a brief speech, full of good feeling and wit. President Quincy then formally opened the proceedings by a short address, thanking Mayor Keily for his hospitable words, and congratulating the delegates on their safe arrival on a peaceful errand in a city which had given bloody graves to so many who had come against her. They had come now as friends, and as such were gladly and warmly welcomed, with a hospitality which all must appreciate and none could forget. They were gathered here from all parts of the Union for a common cause, in which all were alike interested. He hoped that much good would ensue from this meeting, and he knew that, if in nothing else, it would prove of great good in reuniting citizens who had been estranged, and reknitting the old ties of friendship and confidence. There should be no antagonism, no inimical feelings, among the people of this great country, in which every section was a necessary complement of the whole, and where the rights and interests of all were so interdependent. It was to be trusted, too, that in the interchange of views between men from all portions of the land, something beneficial to all would be elicited in the consideration of cheap transportation and its various modes and routes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Quincy's address, Mr. John F. Henry, of New-York, moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed, which was accordingly done, as follows: Messrs. J. F. Henry, New-York; C. S. Carrington, Virginia; Pearson, Illinois; Maxwell, Tennessee; R. M. Litteler, Iowa, and Rucker, Georgia.

On motion of Mr. F. B. Thurber, of New-York, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

DELEGATES PRESENT AT THE CONVENTION.

The convention reassembled at 3 P. M. Mr. John F. Henry, of New-York, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the following delegates duly credited:

Present—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston, Mass., President; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y., Secretary; F. B. Thurber, City of New-York, Treasurer.

New-York—New-York Chamber of Commerce—J. F. Henry, G. Opdyke, J. S. T. Stranahan, E. R. Durkee, William Duryea. New-York Cheap Transportation Association—B. P. Baker, W. S. Fairfield, J. S. Page, T. T. Lee, J. H. Kemp, B. Lycenstein, W. H. Wiley, S. H. Ramsdell, J. S. Birron, George Brown, J. D. Wing, E. J. Martin. New-York Cotton Exchange—B. P. Baker, W. Woodward, Jr., and S. H. Baldwin. New-York State Grange—George D. Hinckley. New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange—R. S. Doty, W. Winsor, S. W. Hoyt, C. S. Brown, A. H. Turner, W. S. Fairfield, J. S. Martin, D. C. Stanford, W. Belt, J. A. Smith, and M. Folsom.

Iowa—Davenport Board of Trade—Hyram Price, M. Patter, and R. M. Littler.

Illinois—Peoria Board of Trade—R. H. Whiting, C. S. Clark. Chicago—J. C. Dore, R. Roe, Lyman Bridges, Gen. John A. Logan, W. L. Halliday, J. M. Pearson. Railroad Commissioners—Godfrey J. Utley, J. M. Allen, J. H. Pickrell, M. B. Lloyd, A. Golder, B. J. Vancourt.

Colorado—L. D. Ingersoll.

Minnesota—Gen. T. L. Rosser, R. Blakeley, D. R. Noyes, E. T. Drake, T. Mavall.

Rhode Island—W. H. Hopkins, J. M. Kimball, G. W. Adams, of the Providence Board of Trade.

Missouri—F. B. Davidson, T. G. Conant, of the Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

Maryland—C. J. Baker, Baltimore.

Ohio—Gen. A. S. Piatt, Merchants' Exchange; S. H. Ellis, State Grange.

Texas—John Hancock, W. P. McLean, A. H. Willie, R. G. Mills, W. S. Henderson, D. C. Giddings, W. L. Moody, J. T. Flint, W. W. Leard, W. J. Hutchins.

Alabama—W. H. Chambers, State Grange.

North Carolina—C. Mills, State Grange.

Virginia—Franklin Stearns, William Mahone, C. S. Carrington, R. M. T. Hunter, J. C. Southall, J. D. Imboden, S. B. French, R. L. T. Beale, G. W. Grice, G. W. Bolling, T. S. Flournoy, T. S. Bocock, and many others.

Georgia—J. Tilton, W. P. Price, E. M. Rucker, D. Wyatt, National Grange, Aiken.

A number of other delegates came in after the report was made.

Mr. Henry, from the same committee, submitted a resolution, that inasmuch as some States were much more largely represented than others, the votes on important questions should be taken by States, each State casting as many votes as it has members in the House of Representatives. It was adopted.

The President announced that for the first business the Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation would read his report.

MR. THURBER'S REPORT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, of New-York City, then read the report, in which he gives a brief history of our railroad system, its relations to the public, its defects, and the remedies. Railroads had begun here as in England, as tramways, the first being built from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first important line constructed, and was commenced in 1830. From the opening of the first railroad in 1830 to 1848, inclusive, a period of nineteen years, 5,996 miles of line had been completed, being an average of 310 miles annually; from 1848 to the breaking out of the great civil war, a period of twelve years, 24,637 miles of railroad were opened, being at the rate of 2,053 miles annually. During the war the mileage constructed fell off largely. No lines of any importance were opened in the South. Since 1867, however, the activity and enterprise so strikingly displayed from 1848 to 1860 has again taken full possession of our people, and within the last six years over 30,000 miles of railroad have been constructed.

Railways are improved highways, nothing more, nothing less. Instead of the old town and county roads, owned and kept in order by the public, steam has been applied to the purposes of transportation, and the people have delegated their powers and duties in this respect to associations of individuals. But overjoyed at the coming of the great benefactor, they neglected to shut the doors against attendant evils. With but little consideration they granted concessions without proper restrictions and safeguards. These concessions, which were really exclusive privileges to use the power of steam in the people's work, soon made their possessors very powerful, and by combination and consolidation they became, in many cases, monopolies, with power sufficient to prevent or crush competition, and they have been used to unduly tax and oppress the people who created them. A railroad corporation is soulless, and yet immortal. Wiser than philosophy, it has found in a perpetual charter the elixir of life. When our fathers abolished the law of primogeniture they supposed the country was secured against the evils of vast individual wealth, accumulating from generation to generation; because the certainty of death would bring certainty of distribution; but a perpetual charter, granted without consideration, has become a spindle to twist the gossamer thread across the chasm of death. All this vast and constantly increasing wealth is under irresponsible control. A corporation can neither be hung nor sent to the Penitentiary—that is to say, there is an entire absence of individual responsibility. Vigorous, alert, all-powerful, and perpetual, it only needs unscrupulous managers to become a worse tyrant than Nero, a more dangerous master than Robespierre. Probably the greatest abuse in the present system of railway management is the practice commonly known as stock watering, or the capitalization of surplus earnings, the most usual form of which is accomplished by charging high rates of freight and accumulating a large surplus fund, putting it into improvements, and then issuing stock to represent the value of these improvements; or in other words exacting money from the public, and then forever making the public pay interest on the money so exacted.

It is argued by the apologists for these practices that it is current among manufacturing and other corporations, but they ignore these essential points, that a railway is endowed with the right of eminent domain—the right to take private property because it is for public use; and railroads therefore owe some duties to the public which manufacturing companies do not. Again, manufacturing corporations are not like natural monopolies by the very nature of their construction, and no one is obliged to patronize them, as is the case with the railroads.

One cannot better illustrate the practical operation of this abuse than by comparing the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Both of these are trunk lines, connecting the interior with the seaboard, and operating nearly the same extent of road. The policy of the former company has been to invest its surplus earnings in the improvement of its road and carrying forward their cost upon their books as a surplus; while that of the latter company has been to make the same investment of earnings, but to issue stock representing the same. This plan appears to have been instituted with the formation of the New-York Central Railroad in 1853, by the consolidation of the ten separate corporations owning the route between the Hudson River and the lakes. The combined amount of share capital and convertable bonds of the separate organizations was $23,235,000, but a considerable portion of the share capital had not been paid up. The equalizing process of the consolidation was, that the Schenectady and Troy Company, that being the least productive of all, should come in at par, while the holders of stock or convertible bonds of the other roads, received a premium in consolidated six per cent. debt certificates, ranging from seventeen to fifty-five per cent., making an issue of these certificates amounting to $8,894,500, or over thirty per cent. on the true share capital of the company. From this time, down to 1867, there had been no material change in the total of stock and debt of the New-York Central Company, other than what could be nearly accounted for by actual value, and its capital account was then represented by $28,537,000 of stock, and $12,069,820 of bonds—a total, including the water of 1853, of $40,606,820. The Hudson River Railroad Company, at the same time, had a share capital of $7,000,000, and a bonded debt of $7,220,000—total, $14,220,000, making these two companies, which in 1860 were consolidated, stand in 1867 as follows: stock, $35,537,000; and bonds, $19,296,820; or a total capital account of $54,83?,820.

During 1867 the Hudson River Company presented its stockholders with $3,500,000 of stock, or a dividend of fifty per cent.; and again, at the time of consolidation, another one of eighty-five per cent. on the outstanding stock of $16,000,000, making an issue of $13,625,000. The New-York Central Company had, in 1868, presented its stockholders with the small crumb of $23,036,000, or eighty per cent., followed by one of twenty-seven per cent., $7,775,000, at the time of consolidation; thus in the space of two years, the now New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company added to its capital the small sum of $47,936,000, created out of nothing but the will of its Directors and the mixture of paper and printer's ink.

From 1870 to 1872 the bonded debt was increased each year by from one to two millions of dollars, since which it has been increased some twenty million dollars for purposes of construction. Who shall say if any or how much of this has been additional water to make up the necessary amount of $7,000,000, for annual dividends?

It will be seen by the foregoing that the known fictitious capital of this company, including the issue of 1853, is some $10,000,000 greater than the real capital which had been invested down to 1869. In the one case the liabilities represent about $40,000 per mile of road, and in the other about $130,000; both pay about the same dividends, and it certainly requires no mathematical ability to comprehend the fact that in order to do this the latter road must charge the public a much higher rate for transportation.

There are other abuses connected with the management of railroads, such as fast freight lines, run by outside companies, the stock of which pays from twenty-five to thirty per cent. per annum, and is owned by their Directors, Superintendents, and other employes. These fast freight lines now do much of the business of the country, and although within the past few years many of them have, in deference to public opinion, been changed from the non-co-operative to the co-operative system, yet those of the old style which remain are gradually sapping the life of many railroads. They should be driven out in every case, and their business should be done exclusively by the railroads themselves.

The palace and sleeping car and express companies are another excrescence upon the railroad system of the country, and from the fact that they now own from ten to twenty million dollars' worth of cars, bought mostly from profits, they should be bought out by the railroad companies, so that the profits would go to swell their general revenues.

Many railroad managers, superintendents, and other officers are interested in coal mines, saw mills, farms, and manufacturing establishments, and give themselves lower rates when other people are paying higher rates for the same accommodation. These gentlemen and the master mechanics are frequently interested in patent boxes, patent lubricators, patent ventilators, patent brakes, and patent fastenings, and are thereby induced to use their own, when they could get cheaper and better ones with advantage to the roads and their stockholders. Their road-masters are interested in patent frogs and crossings, patent joints and patent track tools. General freight agents are interested in equipment companies and fast freight lines, and make money by giving rebates, drawbacks, and special rates, or by furnishing cars to shippers, who will pay a bonus, and denying them to such as will not, or do not know the ropes. Passenger agents share the spoils of the scalpers; purchasing agents exact and pocket commissions ranging from five to fifty per cent. on all the supplies and materials purchased and used in the various departments. Paymasters have been known to levy a tax upon all orders accepted and paid by them.

The only really effective and permanent relief which can be obtained must come from competition. It is universally admitted that this is the only efficient, reliable, and permanent remedy; but upon the point of how competition may best be obtained, opinions differ, many persons believing that it can be obtained only through the agency of water lines, while others claim that the water lines have had their day, and must soon become obsolete. In the opinion of your committee neither of these views is wholly correct; a proper system must include both methods. An exclusive freight road from the grain-growing sections of the West to the seaboard would demonstrate how cheap freight can be carried by rail, and as soon as this is ascertained, public opinion will soon compel existing roads to make short work of the abuses which are absorbing the revenues of the present system. As to its centralization of power, it is somewhat of an anomaly to raise this objection when the very object of this project is to obtain relief from a centralization of power—a centralization not in the hands of the Government, which in this country is the people; but in the hands of corporations, which, by combination, have become for the time being more powerful than the people. In regard to its being a source of corruption, in the opinion of the committee it could not, under any circumstances, be productive of as much corruption as now prevails under our present railway system.

In conclusion, your committee summarize their recommendations as follows:

That the most effectual and permanent remedy for the evils of our transportation system is competition.

That the most effective competition will be found in railroads, provided they are owned by the people.

That improvement of our principal water courses, together with the construction of short lines of canal to connect large bodies of water, is also necessary; and

That certain laws of a general character will also be found useful as auxiliaries, pending the construction of the above-mentioned works.

On motion of Gen. Rosser, of Minnesota, it was resolved that a business committee should be formed of one delegate from each State represented in the convention, each delegation to select its member.

On motion of Mr. Thurber, of New-York City, a like committee on resolutions was authorized.

On motion, the convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At 8 P. M. the convention was called to order, and the committees were announced as follows:

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. C. E. Hill, New-York; L. Bridges, Illinois; L. D. Ingersoll, Colorado; Gen. T. L. Rosser, Minnesota; F. D. Davidson, Missouri; Oden Bowie, Maryland; A. S. Pratt, Ohio; C. S. Carrington, Virginia; M. F. Maury, West Virginia; Z. W. Frobel, Georgia; William Johnson, North Carolina; W. L. Moody, Texas; W. Maxwell, Tennessee; D. W. Aikin, South Carolina; R. M. Little, Iowa.

Committee on Reports and Business—Messrs. F. B. Thurber, New-York; J. M. Allen, Illinois; L. D. Ingersoll, Colorado; T. L. Rosser, Minnesota; D. G. Conant, Missouri; William Keyser, Maryland; E. H. Ellis, Ohio; R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia; M. F. Maury, West Virginia; A. Graves, North Carolina; W. L. Moody, Texas; William Maxwell, Tennessee; D. W. Aiken, South Carolina; William Potter, Iowa; E. M. Rucker, Georgia.

The Secretary, Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., then read his report. After some preliminary statements as to the control to which railroads should be subjected, and their functions, the report reviewed the work which had been done during the past year on the several principal routes from the West to the sea-board. It referred to the Caughnawaga and Champlain Canal route, and commented unfavorably on it; spoke of the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, giving preference to the former as the best for carrying purposes, and likely to supersede all water-ways for transportation of grain and other Western produce; made mention of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the proposed railroad from Chicago to Charleston and other Southern ports, and reviewed the report of the Senate Committee on Transportation.

At its conclusion a delegate from Peoria, Ill., objected to officers of the convention making argumentative reports, and hoped there would be no more of them.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, Treasurer, submitted his report, showing a deficiency of nearly $200.

A Committee on Finance was appointed, Mr. Henry, of New-York, Chairman.

No other reports being ready, Mr. Thurber read a poem on steam.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the convention.

After considerable debate all speeches to be delivered hereafter were limited to twenty minutes.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—1 A. M.—Clear weather prevails in the Southern and Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, with light northerly winds and higher temperature. The temperature continues below freezing in New-England, where cloudy weather and snow prevail. Cloudy weather continues in the lower lake region, and in Michigan, where the temperature continues low, but has risen slightly, with south-west winds. The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic States, and lowest in the North-west.

The rivers have fallen at Dubuque, Davenport, Keokuk, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and have risen at Memphis and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather will prevail, with a slight rise of temperature, light south-east winds, with continued high barometer.

For the Middle States and the lake region, clear or clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, south or west winds, and falling barometer.

For New-England, light snow, followed by warmer and clearing weather, light variable winds, and falling barometer.

For the North-west, the temperature will rise and continue above freezing, with increasing southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will rise and remain above freezing during Wednesday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours in comparison with corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	27°	25°	3 P. M.	24°	35°
6 A. M.	25°	25°	6 P. M.	22°	32°
9 A. M.	23°	27°	9 P. M.	20°	35°
12 M.	24°	32°	12 P. M.	19°	35°

Average temperature yesterday........30¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........23°

CUBA.

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER BY A SPANISH GUN-BOAT.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (via HAVANA,) Nov. 22.—A Spanish gun-boat arrived in this harbor to-day with a small schooner in tow flying the British flag. The vessel was found on the coast twenty-five miles from this port and two miles and a half from the shore. She still carries the British colors, although an armed crew from the gun-boat is on board.

OBITUARY.

BREVET MAJOR GEN. ROBERT O. TYLER.

A dispatch from Boston announced the death there yesterday afternoon of this gallant officer, after a sudden attack of neuralgia of the heart. Gen. Tyler was a native of this State, and was appointed to West Point from Connecticut, entering the army as second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. From 1853 to 1860 he was mainly on duty at the frontier posts and on the Pacific coast, serving with distinction in many encounters with the Indians. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was on recruiting duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and was sent on the expedition to relieve Fort Sumter in April, 1861. On his return he aided in reopening communication with Washington through Baltimore, and was appointed Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria, Va., for the Army of the Potomac. In August, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of Volunteers, and commanded the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, and afterward the First Heavy Artillery. He took part in the Virginia Peninsular campaign in 1862, and was in charge of the siege batteries at Yorktown; was present at the capture of Hanover Court-house, the battle of Gaines' Mill, in June, 1862, and the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1. In the Rappahannock campaign, as Brigadier General of Volunteers, he was engaged in the battle and bombardment Fredericksburg in December, 1862, in command of the artillery of the Centre Grand Division, and for gallant services there was promoted to Brevet Major in the regular army. At the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, he commanded the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Culpepper, Va., from July to September, 1863. For gallant services at Gettysburg he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. He took part in all the engagements of the Rapidan campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and was in command of a Division of the Twenty-second Corps, covering Washington and the communications of the Army of the Potomac from January to May, 1864. He then took command of the division of heavy artillery attached to the Second Army Corps, and was engaged in the Richmond campaign, in the battles about Spottsylvania, at North Anna, Toloptomy, Cold Harbor, where he was severely wounded, and compelled by his wound to withdraw from active duty in the field. For gallant conduct at Spottsylvania he was made Brevet Colonel in the regular army, and for great gallantry at Cole Harbor was promoted to Brevet Major General of Volunteers. His duties after the close of the war were administrative in the Southern States, and when he died he was Chief Quartermaster of the Second Military District of the Atlantic.

MEETING OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—A meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at the Eagle Hotel this evening, was largely attended by leading Republicans from all parts of the State. Col. Daniel Hall, of Dover, Chairman of the committee, and Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, of Epping, Secretary, were present. It was decided to fix the Republican Convention at a later date than the Democratic, thus reversing the order of things. The State Convention for nominating a Governor and Railroad Commissioner will be held in Concord on the 12th of January. Remarks were made by Senator Wadleigh and Congressmen Small and Pike. Gen. Hutchins spoke at some length. He relieved the party from all obligations of renominating him for Governor, and recommended that the strongest man be nominated.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF BRIBING AN INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—James T. Allen, an employe of Spruance & Preston, a prominent grain-commission firm, was arrested and held to bail today on a charge of attempting to bribe a grain inspector to pass new corn as old. Allen declares his innocence, and his employers believe him to be so, and that the consignee of the corn is the guilty party.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—In the House to-day a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare amendments to the Constitution.

A resolution asking Congress to fix the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum was tabled.

A MISSING VESSEL.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—The bark Gertrude, owned in this city, left New-York on the 22d ult. and has not been heard of since. She was loaded with coal. The vessel and cargo were partially insured.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—News is received here of the illness of the Czar of Russia, and it is rumored that he is insane.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A BATTLE NEAR LA VERDE—THE RESULT UNDECIDED.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—Advices received here from Buenos Ayres report that a battle was fought on the 25th inst., near La Verde, between the Government troops and the insurgents. The National forces were commanded by Gen. Arras, and the insurrectionists were under Gen. Mitre. The engagement was a severe one, lasting three hours, and closing without a decided result. Four hundred of the Government troops were killed and wounded. The loss of the insurgents was not known. Col. Borgas, of the Government Army, was wounded.

MITRE WILLING TO STOP THE FIGHTING.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 29.—It is reported here that Gen. Mitre has sent a representative to Buenos Ayres to negotiate with the Government for the cessation of hostilities.

FRANCE.

M. BUFFET RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1.—The National Assembly to-day re-elected M. Buffet its President, by a vote of 348 to 3 scattering. The Left remained neutral and did not vote. MM. Martel, of the Left Centre, and Kerdrel and Benoist d'Azy, of the Right, were elected Vice Presidents.

THE CABINET AND THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The *Journal de Paris* and the *Presse* report that serious differences have arisen in the Cabinet over the forthcoming message of President MacMahon to the Assembly. A council of Ministers was held this morning. Different views were pressed by the members, and there was a warm discussion. The message will not be delivered to the Assembly before Thursday.

ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET GROWING OUT OF THE LAST CHAMBORD LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the last letter of the Count De Chambord has caused a division in the Cabinet. Two Legitimist Ministers, in consequence of its injunctions, hesitate to support a demand for the organization of the President's powers. On account of this disagreement the terms of the Presidential message have not yet been agreed to by the Cabinet. The President will accept the resignation of the dissenting Ministers, if they remain firm in their refusals.

SPAIN.

BERGA BESIEGED BY CARLISTS.

HENDAYE, Dec. 1.—The Carlists have laid siege to Berga, fifty miles from Barcelona.

ITALY.

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF FOR GARIBALDI PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Dec. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, several bills providing for the grant of an annual sum of money to Garibaldi were read. Signor Minghatti, President of the Ministry, agreed to an early consideration of the subject, and announced that the Government would submit a bill with the same object in view.

BRAZIL.

THE PERNAMBUCO AND PARAHIBA DISTURBANCES.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—The Brazilian Government is actively suppressing the disturbances in the provinces of Pernambuco and Parahiba.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECKS ON THE BRITISH COAST BY THE RECENT GALE—OTHER DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The storm on the eastern coast of Scotland and England has abated. News of wrecks of vessels and loss of life continues to be received.

The ship N. B. Palmer, from Antwerp, for ——, has put into Portsmouth leaky, and with pumps choked.

The bark Kate Agnes, from St. John, N. B., is aground at Stockton, England. She is leaking, and her cargo is being discharged.

The American brig Shasta, from Richmond, is ashore at Trieste.

The Austrian bark Lete, from New-York, for Beyrout, has been totally lost at Karatask. Her crew was saved.

TWENTY LIVES LOST ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 2—5 A. M.—Twenty-one lives were lost on the Scottish coast alone during the gale of Saturday and Sunday.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

RUSSIAN EXPECTATION OF A REASSEMBLING OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says Russia contemplates the reassembling next March in St. Petersburg of the International Law Conference lately held in Brussels. Exertions will probably be made to secure the consent of Great Britain and some minor States. The work of the conference will be confined to the enactment of the purely philanthropic clauses of the programme proposed by Russia. If these endeavors fail, the three Northern powers may directly settle the matter alone.

CAPE COLONY.

ANNEXATION OF GRIQUA LAND—THE TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The mail steamer from Cape Town, Africa, has arrived, with news that Grigna Land has been annexed by the British authorities, completing the territorial connection between Cape Colony and Natal. It was believed that this acquisition would lead to the political union of the two colonies, and to the representation of Natal in the Cape Parliament.

The United States steamer Monongahela has arrived in Table Bay on her way to the Croset and Kerguelen Islands to embark the American expeditions sent by the British Government to observe the transit of Venus. She expected to return to the Cape in January.

TURKEY.

A SUIT AGAINST AN EDITOR BY THE GRAND VIZIER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier has sued the editor of the suppressed *Levant Herald* for defamation of character and that in the event of his condemnation, the Turkish Government will apply to the British Embassy for the editor's expulsion from the country.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

ACTION OF MUNICIPAL AND CIVIC BODIES CONCERNING HIS DEATH.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL—A MILITARY AND CIVIL DISPLAY TO BE MADE—RESOLUTIONS OF EULOGY ADOPTED.

The preliminary arrangements for the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer, which is to take place on next Saturday morning from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, have been completed, and there is reason to believe that the occasion will be one of considerable military as well as civic display. The details are in the hands of a select committee of ten members of the Common Council, who have prevailed on the family of the late Mayor to consent to a public ceremonial though they declined to permit the remains to be publicly viewed lying in state. Bishops Janes and Crawford, it is expected, will conduct the religious services, and the body will be borne, under escort, from the church to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. All the various branches of the Municipal Government, and a number of civic societies will participate in the demonstration. At the inquest held yesterday to determine the cause of Mayor Havemeyer's death, it was found to have resulted from valvular disease of the heart. The work of draping the City Hall and the Mayor's office was completed yesterday. Special meetings of the Boards of the Departments of Police, Health, and Parks, the Commissioners of Emigration, and of the Common Council were held, at which resolutions eulogistic of the deceased were adopted. Detailed reports of the proceedings which took place in connection with the matter yesterday will be found below.

THE INQUEST.

DEATH DUE TO DISEASE OF THE HEART—MINUTE DETAILS OF THE INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE MAYOR'S DEATH.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest on the body of the late Mayor William F. Havemeyer, at the mansion of the Havemeyer family, No. 355 West Fourteenth street. The proceedings, out of deference to the family, were conducted with the utmost privacy, and no persons save the witnesses, the jury, and the representatives of the press were allowed admittance. The body of the Mayor, which lay in a small reception room at the end of the main hall, was first shown the jury, who then proceeded to the parlor on the left of the entrance, where the inquest was held. The jury consisted of Charles T. Jewett, M. D., No. 91 Eighth avenue; Levi Jewett, M. D., No. 357 West Fourteenth street; Morris Norton Miller, M. D., No. 362 West Eighteenth street; Alexander Cash, No. 356 West Fourteenth street; Samuel T. Styles, No. 356 West Fourteenth street, and Owen Murphy, No. 79 Second avenue.

The first witness examined was Mr. Henry Havemeyer, of No. 15 West Seventeenth street, who testified: The deceased, William F. Havemeyer, was my father; I saw him last alive on Saturday morning; he was then apparently in good health; for some time past he has been suffering from dyspepsia and flatulency, and frequently complained of oppression in his chest, which he relieved by belching wind; I heard of his death yesterday afternoon, but personally know nothing of the circumstances which attended it.

John J. Morris, of No. 117 West Twenty-first street, testified: I am one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York; at 12:20 o'clock yesterday I saw Mayor Havemeyer enter his office in the City Hall; I was standing in the outer office when he passed into his private room; he appeared to be like a man suffering from chill, and seemed cold. His coat was closely buttoned up to his throat, and the collar turned up about his neck. About ten minutes afterward, I entered his private office, and found him pacing the floor. He was beating his chest, apparently suffering great distress there, and was belching wind. I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said that he had been to Flushing, and was returning home, when the train broke down, and he had to walk between two and three miles to reach his office in time. He said that the cold air he had inhaled while walking had produced the wind in his stomach. He showed so much distress that I wanted to send him home, but he objected and said it was nothing but wind, and that he would be all over it in a few minutes. Then I wanted to get a physician, but he ridiculed the idea and said he would be over it shortly. He, as well as myself, thought it was nothing but wind-colic. After a while he appeared relieved of the wind-belching, and took a swallow of brandy some one had brought in to him. He appeared to be relieved after that, and remarked that he felt as well as ever, and looked so. Then he sat down in his chair to prepare for his work. He rubbed his glasses with his handkerchief and talked with me about general subjects. I asked him how he felt, and he said, "First-rate." I advised him if he felt worse to go home and get his family physician, which he promised to do. He spoke very cheerfully, and I thought he was all right. I walked back to the outer office, and as I went out he began to open his letters. I had only been out a minute or two when Mr. Hall ran, the Sergeant at Arms, or some one else, called out "Help," and Secretary Wendell and myself rushed into the room and saw the Mayor sitting down in the middle of the floor. He appeared to be in a sort of spasm, and four of us picked him up and carried him into the back room and laid him on the lounge. I at once sent for a doctor and blankets and quilts. In the meanwhile, we rubbed his hands and feet. The surgeon arrived, examined him, felt his pulse, and pronounced him dead. When I first saw the deceased in his office, his face was slightly flushed, but only for a short time. He afterward looked fatigued, and had great oppression of the upper part of the chest. He looked like what a fleshy man would look when fatigued. When we found him on the floor, he did not recognize any of us.

John J. O'Halloran, of 2,316 First avenue, testified: I am messenger at the Mayor's office. I noticed the Mayor when he came in yesterday, and I helped him to take off his overcoat. He seemed tired and languid. I got him some brandy and peppermint, thinking it would relieve his belching of wind. It seemed to greatly relieve him, and he proceeded to dispatch the ordinary routine business of the morning. He seemed much improved and tapped the bell for me. I went in and he gave me a letter for Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, and told me to have it sent at once. I went to the door to give the letter to a messenger, when the bell rang again and I went back with the letter in my hand, thinking he had some further orders. He was pacing up and down the floor. Commissioner Baker, who was also in the room, advised him to go home. I paced up and down the room with the Mayor four or five times, when suddenly he tottered, and I caught him by one arm and Commissioner Baker did the same by the other. We tried to support him, but owing to his great weight we were unable to do so, and his knees giving way, he sank on the floor. I supported him, and Commissioner Baker ran to the door and called for help. Alderman Morris, Mr. Wendell, and Secretary De Benneville came in. We carried him into the inner room, laid him on a sofa, and rubbed his hands and feet. A doctor came, and sent me out to get a prescription made up. When I returned the Mayor was dead.

Robert S. Newton, M. D., of No. 137 West Forty-seventh street, testified: I have known Mayor Havemeyer for many years, and have seen a great deal of him during the last few months. I have never heard him complain of trouble in his head, and, in fact, have not heard him complain in any way. I have never heard of his having had rheumatism at any time. I saw him a few days ago, and he remarked that his health was very good. He was always proud of his physique. From the history of the case I am of the opinion that death was due to valvular disease of the heart.

Deputy Coroner E. T. T. Marsh, testified: I have examined the body of William F. Havemeyer, and from such examination and the history of the case, I am of opinion that death resulted from valvular disease of the heart.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the said William F. Havemeyer came to his death on Monday, Nov. 30, 1874, from disease of the heart." A post-mortem examination was not deemed necessary, as the post-mortem symptoms of the disease were so plainly marked that, taken in conjunction with the history of the case, it fixed the exact cause of death beyond any doubt.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The subcommittee of the committee of ten appointed by the Common Council, to determine upon the manner in which appropriate honors should be paid to the remains of the late Mayor Havemeyer, met last evening at the house of the deceased, and completed the arrangements for the funeral services. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the family of the Mayor had determined upon depriving the funeral of any public character, and in accordance with the wishes of the deceased it was resolved to conduct the services in as private a manner as possible. This resolution, however, was abandoned at the earnest solicitation of the City officials, and, with a slight reservation, the desires of the latter were acceded to. Last evening it was arranged that the body should be privately taken to St. Paul's M. E. Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and that, after religious services, the remains will be given in charge of the committee of the Common Council, who will make final disposition of them. Bishops Janes and Crawford have been communicated with, and it is expected that they will officiate, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bottome, an old friend of the family of Mayor Havemeyer. The formation of the procession has not been agreed upon, but the details will be completed at a meeting to be held this morning. It is understood, however, that the body will be quietly conveyed to the church, whence it will be conveyed, under escort, down Fourth avenue and Broadway to the ferry, and afterward to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. The Old Guard, under command of Major McLean, will act as a special body-guard of honor, and the Twenty-second Regiment has also tendered its services in this respect. The heads of the various official departments and bureaus of the City Government will be invited to participate in the procession, and other civic societies are expected to co-operate. Every attempt to induce the relatives of Mayor Havemeyer to consent to a public exhibition of the body has proved fruitless, and none are admitted to see it save special friends. The entire programme will be fixed this morning, and published without delay.

ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL BODIES.

Early yesterday morning the work of draping the interior of the City Hall with mourning, as a token of respect to the late Mayor, was nearly completed. Festoons of crape were suspended in the arched corridors, and the office where the late Chief Magistrate officiated presented like symbols of woe. His bust was covered with the same material. It stood on the mantel-piece, where he ordered it to be placed a few months ago, after complimenting the artist on her work. The ceiling, too, was hung in black, and everything reminded the visitor of death. The new Mayor arrived at an early hour, and proceeded to finish the work of his predecessor. He was engaged during the day in signing warrants for the Department of Charities, and transacting ordinary routine business. Groups of men lined the passages leading to the municipal chambers before 11 o'clock, anxiously awaiting the special session of the Common Council, nearly all the members of which were in attendance. The joint committee to whom the matter of making preparations for the obsequies was referred agreed upon a set of resolutions of condolence, which they desired to submit for the action of both boards.

MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen assembled in joint session in the chamber of the latter body. The gallery was crowded with spectators, and many heads of departments occupied chairs in the inclosure. Among the latter were Controller Green, Commissioner Van Nort, Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, Commissioner Stebbins, Commissioner Perley, President Matsell, Commissioner Chandler, Commissioner Adams, of the Department of Buildings, and others. The clerical desks and the President's bench were draped in mourning.

Alderman Flanagan was called to the chair. In presiding he referred to the sad event which had called them together, and the duty which devolved upon the Common Council to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed Mayor.

Alderman Van Schaick, the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Ten, here rose, and said that no one felt more deeply for the bereaved family than himself. It was his melancholy duty to present resolutions on the sad event. Mr. Van Schaick was visibly affected while making these remarks. He submitted the following resolutions, which were read by Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk:

Whereas, Almighty God, ruler of all things, has in His wise providence, taken from us our Chief Magistrate, William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of this City. It therefore becomes the mournful duty of this Common Council, in joint meeting assembled, to give expression to their sense of the great loss which the City as well as the family of the deceased has sustained by this unexpected bereavement. Born in the City of New-York, A. D. 1804, when its population numbered scarcely 67,000, Mr. Havemeyer was elected Mayor in 1845, and again elected in 1848, when the population was less than 500,000. In 1872, when the City had a population of nearly 1,000,000, he was for the third time elected to the Mayoralty, and at the time of his death was at his post in the active discharge of the duties of his high office. During his long period of active life Mr. Havemeyer engaged no small amount of public attention. His advice was repeatedly sought for in moments of public peril, and he was thrice elevated by the preference of his fellow-townsmen to the highest office in their gift.

He has filled other and numerous positions of public and private trust, each of which he has discharged faithfully and well.

He grew with the growth of his native City and strengthened with its strength. He has died full of years and of honors.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of Mayor William F. Havemeyer, deceased, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, and will wear a badge of mourning for the period of thirty days; that the Mayor's office and chamber of the Common Council and the various public offices be appropriately draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until sunset, from this time until after his funeral.

Resolved, That the joint committee of five from each branch of the Common Council, already appointed, be and they are hereby instructed to make such other arrangements for the obsequies as in their judgment will best express the sorrow of all classes of citizens by reason of their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the honored deceased, a copy of the foregoing, properly engrossed, be transmitted to his family.

Alderman McCafferty, on moving the adoption of the resolutions, said: I sincerely and deeply regret the sad event that has called us here together. The Mayor of this great City, in the fullness of years and enjoying the confidence and esteem of our people, has, while in the discharge of the duties of his high office, fallen by the hand of death. A few short hours ago William F. Havemeyer stood among us an honored and respected member of society in this the City of his birth, in the full possession of a vigorous intellect and robust health. Now, he is clothed in the garments of the grave. Our dead Chief Magistrate was a remarkable man; honest and faithful in the performance of every duty—clear in his views of the obligation attaching to public officials, he held all to a strict accountability. Laborious in the performance of his own duties, he excused no neglect of others. As a merchant, a financial officer, and Mayor of the City, he has left a proud record, and one worthy of our emulation; and may it be the good fortune of our citizens that one less worthy may never fill the position made vacant by his death.

Addresses were also made by Assistant Aldermen Cornell and Clancy.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The heads of the Executive Departments of the Municipal Government of New-York have for two years enjoyed the privilege of seats in the Common Council. The pressure of public business intrusted to my care has led me hitherto to forego the honor of mingling in your counsels. The occasion is indeed solemn which calls me among you now. Warm eulogies have been pronounced upon the late head of the City Government. Nothing in substance could be added to them, and I do not rise to make the attempt. The occasion imparts a lesson to us all. Words of kindness may be uttered now, and they may tend to comfort those who mourn; but they are nothing—absolutely nothing—to the dead. We believe, as Christians, that the departed spirit still lives, a conscious, reflecting being. If at this moment his soul be glad or sorrowful for anything that happened upon the earth, I feel certain that he rejoices over every kind act and word which he has ever done or uttered, and sorrows over everything that was harsh and unjust, if any such there was in his dealings with his fellow-men. The Latin maxim that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead, is the honorable impulse of every human heart. If we could establish another rule that, except for the highest public purposes, nothing of evil should be spoken of the living, we would attain a higher civilization and a broader Christian brotherhood. Who can doubt that at this moment William F. Havemeyer would be glad to blot out all that led to those dramatic incidents in the Supreme Court which occurred during the last gasps of his frame, and which terminated when the breath forever left his body? It is thought by many that the decay of party spirit betokens good to the public welfare. I have never been of this opinion. A warm and healthful rivalry between political parties is in my judgment the only hope of republican government. It must have been noted by thinking men that the warm political contests of former years were contemporaneous with the best administration of public affairs. It must be observed, further, that as party spirit sinks personal rancor arises. To vituperate men in office, and to malign the leaders of public opinion and the chiefs of party organization, have too far usurped the place of fair and earnest discussion upon political principles and measures. A high accountability can be enforced as to public servants, without indulging in indiscriminate denunciations. The press has performed great services to the cause of purity of public administration; and the country is to be congratulated that it is developing a juster estimate of the public importance, as well as the private and social propriety, of measuring the weight of public censure, and the absolute wickedness of either willfully or carelessly denouncing those who seek the honorable distinction of serving their fellow-men in positions of trust. Let us go from this place determined to relax no effort to fulfill the just demands of our respective posts of duty, and, at the same time, to make the brave endeavor to be as careful of the reputations and the feelings of our fellow-officials as we are of our own. Our public obligations stand first. When it is possible to observe these, and, at the same time, to stand like our late Mayor, faithfully and firmly by our friends, we are bound to be true and steadfast; but the pursuit of resentments, the desire of revenge, the indulgence of envy, the delight of pulling down instead of helping up—these are ignoble passions, and true manhood will stamp upon them to the end. It is a pitiable spectacle to see a man tender of his own feelings and regardless of the feelings of his fellow-men. This, as I conceive, is the most impressive lesson of death. If a man is to be harsh, let it be with himself and with his own shortcomings. Let every perfect officer be watchful over himself. With regard to others let him commend and encourage when he can; condemn and punish only when he must. It is of equal public importance to-day that integrity and fidelity in public stations should be recognized and applauded, as that dishonesty and negligence should be ferreted out, exposed, and stopped. One by one they depart whose usefulness and happiness we who survive may depress or promote. Many still are left. Other persons advance to the stations which the dead desert. Here are new opportunities for justice, kindness, manly friendship, and generous support. Let us take heed that we improve them. Our duties lie, not in the past, but in the present. The faces which our words shall brighten in life will never reproach us as we gaze upon them in death. A comparative stranger to him whose funeral honor we have met to commemorate, I heartily unite in the tributes which those who were near to him are placing as an offering upon his bier. Death is awful. Sudden death, though not perhaps to the departed, but certainly to those who are left behind, is still more terrible; but it would be sadder yet if such things could come to us and pass forever by without an elevating and broadening influence. Thanking you for your kind attention, I resume the seat to which I hope to return upon less sorrowful occasions.

Prof. Chandler next paid a brief tribute to the memory of the Mayor. He said he had often had occasion to call upon him in relation to public business, and he always found him prompt and just in his action. He worked earnestly and well, and was always found at his post of duty.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The communication of the Brooklyn Common Council on the death of the Mayor, published in yesterday's TIMES, was referred to a special committee, after which the board adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday morning, and adopted resolutions testifying their appreciation of the late Mayor's character, and sympathising with his family and friends in their affliction. The Board of Health, the Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and various civic bodies also held meetings, at which the usual resolutions of regret were adopted.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS ON THE MAYOR'S DEATH.

The shock occasioned by the sudden death of Mayor Havemeyer subsided, in a great degree, yesterday, and those who followed in the wake of mourners figuratively threw off their crape and anxiously inquired what would be the political effects and results of the sad event. The answers and queries were alike, merely speculative. It was thought that Mr. Vance, the new Mayor, would distinguish his brief term of one month—not by signing checks for those employed by the City—but by preferring charges against the heads of departments which are supposed to be steeped in extravagance and fraud. While there was no disposition upon the part of anybody to sully the reputation of the late Chief Magistrate, it was admitted on all sides that a number of those whom he appointed should never have had one dollar of the public moneys at their disposal; and this fact was illustrated by the action of a Grand Jury, which found a presentment against high officials who were selected by Mr. Havemeyer. It will be remembered that the late Mayor removed the Commissioners of Accounts shortly before his death, and appointed Messrs. Joy and Kingsley in their stead. The former Commissioners have not yet submitted their report on the Fire and other departments to the Common Council. They are said to be of a very damaging character, but they are still withheld, although the "Aldermen made an official request to have them laid before the board for official consideration. It is considered probable that these reports will be submitted to Mayor Vance, and that he will reappoint Messrs. Howe and Bowlend as Commissioners of Accounts. If the reports are what they are stated to be, Mayor Vance will find ample grounds for preferring charges against corrupt officials before Gov. Dix, with a view to their removal. In proof of this fact, it may be stated, that one of the Fire Commissioners actually complained to the late Mayor about the course pursued by a certain colleague in his department in the matter of contracts for hay, &c., but the Mayor was too much occupied to make the investigation demanded. The sentiments of Gov. Dix, in cases where charges have been made against officials, indicate that he is reluctant to use his executive power of removal, unless for such causes as may demand its exercise; but in matters where corruption or dishonesty constitutes the complaints, it is believed that he will certainly interfere in the interest of a pure administration of the government of this City, and facilitate the selection of proper persons for office.

So many rumors have been circulated about Mayor Vance's intention to make changes, that a TIMES reporter called upon him yesterday, to ascertain if they were true. In reply to his questions, the Mayor said:

"I do not contemplate any removals. You may state that I intend to pursue a quiet course during my brief term of office, which will last only one month. The reports to the contrary are without foundation. If, however, any exigency should arise where the exercise of my power is necessary I shall use it, as I am bound to do—but I do not contemplate removals. As I have said, I desire to pass my official time quietly."

"It is said that Gov. Dix's private secretary, Mr. Sydney De Kay, called upon you to-day. Is there any political significance in the event?"

"No," replied the Mayor. "He called about some communications which had been sent to the Governor, but I told him I knew nothing whatever about the matter."

"Did he state the nature of the communications, Mr. Mayor?"

"He did not. I supposed they related to ordinary business."

"Can you tell me when a new President of the Board of Aldermen will be elected?"

"I cannot. The board is to meet on Thursday next. The Board of Apportionment cannot be legally convened for business until the Aldermen have elected a President, who will become a member of that body by virtue of his office. The estimates for 1875 are yet to be passed, but we have until the 31st of December next to do that."

This closed the interview. The contest for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen promises to be an exciting if not a bitter one. Mr. Richard Flanagan, a member of Tammany, is one of the principal candidates. Aldermen Van Schaick and McCafferty also aspire to the office, but the canvasses necessary to ascertain who will succeed have not yet been held. It is possible that John Kelly may interfere in behalf of one of the candidates.

A LETTER FROM BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, makes public the following private letter to a resident of that city:

GALVESTON, Nov. 16, 1874.

Capt. Wilbur F. Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I was much pleased at the receipt of your note, as I am always gratified to hear of the young men and gallant boys who followed my fortunes. This is a live country, and the best in the United States for aspiring young men, still it has its drawbacks, and all is not sunshine. The immense immigration is adding to its business and prosperity, but too large a portion of that influx is made up of "middle men"—the class I unfortunately belong to—who must live on the labor of others. Producers and those who wield capital or credit, do well as the field is broad and the reapers few. My employment, of which you saw notice, was temporary, and is now over. We surveyed the projected road, and now wait on the Directors to organize their finances. In the meantime I have put out a comprehensive card, and hope to pick up enough to secure bread—all a poor, old Confederate can expect in his downward career. You now have with you in Atlanta a large delegation from Texas, looking for emigrants. They represent large and varied interests in the State, but they desire farmers, mechanics, &c., &c., to develop the dormant resources of the country. Railroads have been built by borrowing money, and the country is still a wilderness. To make the roads pay, this country must be settled and the land cultivated and made valuable. But in Georgia you are free; have a white man's Government, and can reclaim your old lands for half what it costs to settle and improve in a new country. I go wherever work is to be found, having no home, and no country; but, true, I am a citizen of Georgia, I should stay there. Excuse me for thus intruding my advice, but, in the absence of all else, it is an old man's gift. The revolution in public sentiment has come, as I knew it would, and though late, and most of us are ruined, you young men can look with hope to the future, and must not quail; the country is to be ruled by you, and you must prepare for the burden.

Very truly your friend,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MR. WHITTIER ON PEACE.

A letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at a late peace meeting in Massachusetts. He wrote: "No question of more importance has ever engaged the attention of the Christian statesman and philanthropist than the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. I have seen no argument against the proposed code calculated in the slightest degree to throw doubt upon its feasibility or to dampen the zeal of its advocates, or to diminish their faith in the promise, that every plant which our heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up. Our Christian civilization is a miserable misnomer, if it must always carry along with it the brutal barbarism of war—a survival of the stone age and cannibalism."

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Reports have been in circulation for some time that Hon. C. W. Chapin intends to resign his place as President of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Whether he will or not is unknown to us, but the probabilities that he will are strengthened by his election as a member of the next Congress from the Springfield District. Whether all the names for the place when vacant have yet been named may be doubtful. The two gentlemen to whom attention has been called are Judge Colt and Mr. D. Waldo Lincoln, who is now Vice-President of the road."

MR. STEPHENS' VIEWS.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter to the Mobile *Register*, defending himself from the attacks of that journal on account of his utterance on the Louisiana question. Mr. Stephens holds that it was the President's duty to enforce Judge Durell's decree, but says that the law under which Durell acted was, in respect to the Legislature, illegal. In respect to the Arkansas question, Mr. Stephens is decidedly of opinion that Hon. Volney Voltaire Smith has no case whatever.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The requisite papers on an application for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment of lots in Cherry street, necessary for the use of the Brooklyn Bridge, were submitted to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPEAL FROM THE BROOKLYN COURT.

MR. EVARTS PRESENTS FOURTEEN POINTS BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS IN ALBANY, IN THE MATTER OF A BILL OF PARTICULARS—MR. PRYOR OPPOSES FOR MR. TILTON.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—In the Court of Appeals this morning, under the call for motions, William M. Evarts, of counsel for Henry Ward Beecher, announced that he had a motion to make in the case of Theodore Tilton, respondent, against Henry Ward Beecher, which was an appeal from an order of the General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn affirming by an equally divided bench an order denying the defendant's application for a bill of particulars. With Mr. Evarts were Mr. Samuel Hand, of this city, and Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn; Roger A. Pryor appearing for the respondent. The following is a summary of the points argued for the appellant:

MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT.

The order of Judge Neilson in the City Court, Special Term, was based on alleged want of power in the court to grant defendant's motion, the Judge expressly saying that to grant such motion would be reprehensible as a serious and dangerous innovation. As the General Term Judges were equally divided on the appeal, their decision on the appeal must be laid aside, and the order, being made on a matter of practice not involving any discretion, is open to review.

At common law the court has power to order a bill of particulars in any action where, from the generality of the proceedings, the parties could not otherwise come prepared for trial. The code of procedure rather enlarges than decreases that power, providing that the court may in all cases order a bill of particulars to be furnished by either party, this language not relating merely to items of account. Bills of particulars may be and have been ordered on actions of tort, civil and criminal. Although there is no direct precedent reported in this State of an order for a bill of particulars in action for crim. con. or divorce, yet there are express precedents in England and in other states of this Union where a common law prevails; and there are plain indications in the decisions of our own courts that it is the policy of the law, here as elsewhere, to give the defendants in such actions the benefit of precision and particularity in the charges brought against them.

This is pre-eminently a case in which the defendant is entitled to particulars of the charges to be brought against him. In actions for divorce, which are of a very similar nature, and for reasons which apply fully to this case, the courts uniformly require a particular and specific statement of the wrongful acts intended to be proved. Without some such precaution the defendant may easily be surprised at the trial by false witnesses, or even by witnesses laboring under a mistaken impression, charging him with being present at suspicious places which he never visited; and he would be unprotected save by his own unsupported denial. Every Judge well knows that in actions of this kind the danger of trumped-up testimony is immense. There are numberless precedents of false and manufactured testimony in this class of actions which are reported in the books; but what are these to the vast number which go unreported? There is absolutely no class of cases in which the danger from perjured testimony of witnesses pretending to see the parties under guilty circumstances, in strange and solitary places, is so great as in actions for divorce and for crim. con. But divorce suits are generally tried by Referees, who give almost unlimited time for the detection and exposure of fraudulent evidence.

Actions of crim. con. are always tried by a jury, and usually proceed continuously and rapidly. The danger of false testimony is in such cases, therefore, greatly enhanced.

It cannot be objected that the matters of which particulars are sought are more within the defendant's knowledge than in the plaintiff's. In the present case, the plaintiff has full knowledge of these particulars, and has boastingly published to the world his possession of that knowledge. He does not pretend to have forgotten these particulars; upon the contrary, he expressly says that he withholds them for the present. What could be his motive for thus withholding them? His pretense of delicacy is absurd. He has had no delicacy about dragging his wife through the mire and mud of this wicked charge. He has had no delicacy about exposing to the public the wounds of his bleeding heart, and the anguish of the home which he himself has deliberately shattered. Why, then, is he suddenly struck with a sense of delicacy when he comes to a mere question of dates and places? Charges of adultery, of debauchery, of criminal intercourse repeated and prolonged, he has not the slightest hesitation in throwing at his wife. He is not even restrained by his sense of delicacy from raising a question as to the legitimacy of a child which he has always acknowledged as his own, and still acknowledges. Nor does his sense of delicacy require him to say, in his published statement, what conclusion he reached as to the legitimacy of this child. But when it comes to the simple duty of specifying the times and places, his long-suppressed delicacy revolts, and he "cannot bring himself" to do it. Is it not obvious that his real motive is thus to advertise for evidence, and to prepare himself to match the testimony of perjured witnesses with his own declarations as to pretended confessions, corresponding to that testimony? The very innocence of the defendant makes the want of particulars a trap for him. If he were guilty he would know the times and places. But being innocent, it is impossible for him to know them, or to guess what dates may be assigned. As was well said by Senator Spencer, in deciding a similar question: "How are they to prepare for their defense? It would be in vain that they should ransack their memories; for an innocent man would be the least likely to suspect the transaction for which he is to be implicated." And the defendant ought not to be subjected to the risk of taking objection to non-specific evidence on the trial; neither would it have been an appropriate or efficient remedy to move to have the complaint made more definite and certain. A motion to make the complaint more definite would not only have been inappropriate, but utterly ineffectual for the defendant's purpose, and would not have given him any of that protection against surprise which he has a right to claim. If the complaint had been ever so explicit in its averments of time and place, the plaintiff might nevertheless have introduced evidence of different times and places, for the court could not have accompanied the order to make the complaint more definite with an order precluding the plaintiff from giving testimony of acts occurring at other dates. Such an order the court has power to make when a bill of particulars is furnished; but there is no precedent and no warrant for a like order upon a mere motion for a correction of the complaint. It is true that the defendant may raise the question of surprise at the trial, but even if his application for a postponement is granted upon that ground, he would be subject to the disadvantage of having to try his cause piecemeal. What his counsel desire for him is to know, shortly before the commencement of the trial, precisely what allegations he has to meet, and then, having begun the trial, to go through with it to the end. The defendant is a clergyman of world-wide fame and reputation. It was incumbent upon him, not for mere reasons of practice in this court, but for reasons connected with his public name and fame, to meet the charge of the complaint promptly, fully, and squarely. A general charge of criminal intercourse was made against him, and he was entitled to deny that fully, without reference to dates or places; and this he did, going even beyond the ordinary language of a general denial, so as to avoid any possible pretense that he sought to evade by reference to dates, and asserted in the most sweeping language that he never, at any time or at any place, committed any of the acts charged against him. If he had moved for an amendment of the complaint narrowing the issue, it might have been treated as significant evidence of his unwillingness to deny under oath the whole broad charge. That he has now done, and he is not now seeking to narrow the issue, but simply to know what the issue is, and what charges he must meet, not only with his own oath, but with confirmatory evidence. For the purpose of raising an issue for trial, his own oath was conclusive; but, for the purpose of deciding the issue when raised, he must support his own oath by further testimony; and this it is impossible for him to do unless he has reasonable notice of the specific charges which he must meet. The application was not made out of season, and was not denied on that ground. The opinion of Judge Neilson was based on misapprehension. His power to order a bill of particulars was not derived from statute, but was inherent in the court.

REPLY OF MR. PRYOR.

Mr. Pryor, for the respondent, set forth that the Court of Appeals could review no order involving a question of discretion. The appellant's position that the question of discretion made by Judge Reynolds is not under review, but that the court may review the General Term order, because the decision of the lower court was made for want of power to order a bill of particulars, is untenable. Error, to be available on appeal, must appear on the face of the record under review. And, in fact, neither the order nor the opinion at Special Term shows that appellant's application was denied for lack of power in the Court to grant it, Judge Neilson only disclaiming authority to compel respondent to specify the times and places of appellant's confession of the adultery, a right renounced by the appellant himself at General Term. The Judge did exercise his discretion upon the whole matter, although, as to one branch of the application, he repudiated the power as a speculative proposition.

Should the court entertain the appeal, the order should be affirmed. The application was not for a bill of particulars, but for a statement in writing of the times and places of the acts of adultery imputed to appellant. If the complaint was defective in these circumstances the proper redress was by motion to make more definite and certain. Even assuming that section 138 of the Code applies to the present case, the bill of particulars was properly refused. First, when the defendant himself knows as well or better than the plaintiff the very details which he seeks, the motion will be denied. Here, of all persons save one, and that not the respondent, the appellant best knows the times when and the places where he committed the acts of adultery. Appellant's demand is simply absurd. Second, if it be answered that we have ascertained times and places from appellant's confession, the argument admits he knows times and places, and so is in no need of a specification. Third, it is apparent on the papers that respondent's proof consists chiefly of appellant's admissions of the adultery. The case is conceivable that a plaintiff's proof might consist exclusively of the adulterer's confession. Then, except the defendant chose to give time and place, he would escape chastisement though with an avowal of guilt in his mouth. Now in crim. con. "it is not necessary to prove the fact to have been committed at any particular or certain time or place. General cohabitation excludes the necessity of proof of particular acts."

Appellant denies the imputed adultery, alleges respondent me as to fabricate a case and support it by false testimony, and demands the particulars of this fictitious claim. We suppose this to be the first instance of a demand of the times and places of the occurrence of an imaginary and non-existent fact. If the thing took place, then, from the nature of the case, appellant knows the times and places better than the respondent. If the thing never was, then it is impossible to predicate of it either time or place. Appellant's imputation of such wicked design was repelled and retorted by respondent; and in no event would a court, in advance of the trial, and on the wanton and unsupported assertion of his adversary, load a suitor with the infamy of meditated fraud and perjury.

The court took the papers, reserving its decision, which will, however, be announced before Tuesday next.

THE LATE JONATHAN STURGES.

FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY—EULOGIES ON THE DECEASED—INTERMENT TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

The funeral services of the late Jonathan Sturges were held yesterday, both at his late residence, No. 40 East Thirty-sixth street, and at the Reformed Church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The services at the house were intended for the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased, and were very brief and simple, consisting merely of reading of the Scriptures and offering of a prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams, and of the rendering of appropriate music by a male quartet. The services at the church were of a very impressive character, and were attended by an audience which filled every part of the building. Those present included many of the prominent citizens and representative merchants of the City. Among them were noticed Judge F. W. Woodruff, Controller Andrew H. Green, Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Rev. Drs. Cornwall and Osgood, and Messrs. S. B. Chittenden, Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph H. Choate, Charles Denison, Solon Humphrey, E. R. Wheeler, A. H. Lowe, R. R. Stewart, Alexander T. Stewart, Edward S. Jaffray, G. W. Blunt, Isaac H. Bailey, J. H. Draper, J. B. Cornell, Morris K. Jesup, George Law, and Peter Cooper. There were also present delegations from the Century and Union League Clubs, in both of which the deceased gentleman had held responsible positions. The pall-bearers were Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, Daniel Huntington, A. R. Wetmore, S. B. Schieffelin, James Brown, John C. Green, Junius S. Morgan, Benjamin G. Arnold, Wilson G. Hunt, and William E. Dodge. In the pulpit were seated the following clergymen, most of whom took part in the services: Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Ludlow, and Ormiston, of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers; Rev. Dr. Vincent, of the Church of the Covenant, and Rev. Dr. Adams. Upon the arrival of the body at the church it was borne up the aisle during the rendering of an appropriate chant by the choir. Rev. Dr. Vermilye made the opening prayer, and Rev. Dr. Vincent, at its conclusion, read the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians, after which the choir sang the hymn beginning, "Rock of ages, cleft for me." Rev. Dr. Ludlow then delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the many admirable qualities which had characterized the deceased, in both private and public life. Rev. Dr. Ludlow was followed by Rev. Dr. John Hall, who dwelt chiefly upon the religious character of the deceased. A desire for success, the speaker said, might make a man honest and industrious; a love of distinction might make him active in public matters; a love of honor might make him moral; but in the formation of a religious spirit the influence of the Holy Spirit must be recognized, and this he thought was the real power and genuine glory of Jonathan Sturges. At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's remarks Rev. Dr. Deems read the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my soul," which was sung by the choir, and at its conclusion, Rev. Dr. Vermilye pronounced the benediction. The remains will be taken for interment to Fairfield, Conn., to-day. They were inclosed in a handsome casket, draped in crape, and upon the lid was the following inscription: "Jonathan Sturges, born March 24, 1802; died Nov. 28, 1874, aged 72."

THE MERCHANTS' TRIBUTE TO MR. STURGES' MEMORY.

A meeting of merchants was held yesterday at the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, a member of the board. Mr. William A. Booth presided, and Mr. John D. McKenzie delivered an address eulogistic of the virtues and sterling good qualities that characterized the deceased, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO NIGHT WATCHMEN.

On Thanksgiving morning Henry Brown, aged fifty, of No. 160 Mott street, and Michael Maloney, of No. 117 Cherry street, both night watchmen employed at Pier No. 2 North River, quarreled about the 'longshoremen's strike. From words they came to blows, and finally both men used their clubs. It is alleged that Brown drew a revolver, when Maloney struck him a terrible blow on the forehead with his club, fracturing the frontal bone. The noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of Officer Coughlin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested both men and took them to the Tombs. While there Brown became insensible, and Dr. Brekes, the prison physician, on being called in, discovered the fracture, and ordered Brown to be removed to the Park Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, without having regained his consciousness since his admission. Maloney is now in the Tombs, under commitment by Judge Morgan. Coroner Eickhoff has assumed charge of the case, and Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on Brown's body to-day.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Charles Edwards, the young man who, on April 25, burglariously entered the residence of his father, Joseph H. Edwards, No. 223 West Forty-third street, and stole therefrom a gold watch and chain, worth $130, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Morgan. He was fully committed for trial. The pawn tickets representing the stolen property have been found. Young Edwards' accomplice, Frederick Kearney, is also in custody. ......Henry Oppermann, aged nineteen, the highwayman, who, on Monday, attacked and robbed a peddler named Salia Salabuker, in Eighth avenue, was held for examination in default of $1,500 bail. When arrested, directly after the robbery, by Officer Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, Oppermann, while crossing Seventh avenue, tripped the officer, throwing him under a car, and made his escape. He was rearrested the same evening by the same officer......The case of Meyer Goodman and Benjamin Fultz, charged with poisoning the horse of Diederich Fencken, previously reported in THE TIMES, was dismissed, the Judge holding that the evidence was not strong enough to connect the accused with the crime.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

At a meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the report of the committee appointed to visit Chicago, and of the improvements already made, and those now in progress, and of the assurances given said committee by the authorities of Chicago, that the recommendations of Gen. Shaler in regard to the Fire Department will be carried out at the earliest practicable date, the companies belonging to the National Board be advised that the question of reopening business at Chicago is referred to the several companies, to take such action as they may individually deem wise and prudent in view of the information presented by the report of said committee.

The full report of the committee will be issued in a day or two. Meanwhile there is little doubt that the various companies will rescind their action withdrawing risks from Chicago.

MISSING BOARDERS FOUND.

Henry L. Petty and Louis Whittaker, of No. 98 Bowery, were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Mr. John T. Barwick, of No. 216 Barrow street, Jersey City. Mr. Barwick testified that the prisoners had boarded with him, and that on the 8th of last month had left his house secretly. Immediately after learning that they had gone he discovered that a number of gold and silver coins and several articles of jewelry and other things, all of the value of $64 20, had also disappeared. Yesterday the men were arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who found a portion of the missing property on the person of Petty. They were held to answer in default of $2,000 bail each.

LOOKING AFTER THE VAGRANTS.

Six vagrants who applied to Capt. Washburne, of the Twentieth Precinct, on Monday night for a night's lodging, were arraigned before Justice Flammer at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. They were charged by the Captain with being habitual frequenters of station-houses and also with having no visible means of support. They were all committed, under the Vagrancy law, to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

On Monday night, Mr. Charles Williams, stopping at the Tremont House, Broadway, near Amity street, was inveigled into the gambling-house No. 2 Amity street, where he was speedily fleeced out of $42. He reported his case to Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the latter quickly entered the saloon, dressed in citizen's clothes, and arrested the dealer and three inmates, who were busily occupied in "fighting the tiger" at the time. Their names are John Clark, Albert Jerome, Thomas Wallace, and Charles H. Sinclair. Clark, who was dealing the cards at the moment the raid was made, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The remainder of the prisoners were discharged.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

THE TRIAL OF CORONER CROKER ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

The trial of Coroner Croker, charged with the murder of John McKenna, on last election day, was expected to be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but by request of the prosecuting officer was adjourned to Monday next. Judge Barrett having taken his seat on the bench, District Attorney Phelps, addressing the court, said it was understood that he would move the case of Coroner Croker for trial that day, and he fully intended to do so, but, in view of the public calamity which had startled the City, he thought it necessary that the court should take some action. Apart from that, an important writ of habeas corpus was to be argued to-day, and would necessarily break in on the trial of this cause. He thought it would be a hardship to the prisoner and the jurors that the case should be broken in on, and under the circumstances it was better to postpone the case until they could commence and go right through with it. He therefore moved that the case go over until Monday next, on which morning he intended to move the trial.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton opposed the motion. He was ready now, as he was on Monday, to join in a tribute of respect to the late Mayor, but it was unwise and would be unjust to the prisoner to postpone the trial. They might have interruptions, but they were likely to break in at any time. He thought it was the bounden duty of the prosecution to give a speedy trial, and he asked the court to enforce its order and hold the District Attorney to an undertaking to proceed. The court could easily adjourn for half a day to pay its tribute of respect to the memory of the Chief Magistrate.

Judge Barrett said the District Attorney had given what appeared to him very proper reasons for postponing the trial. The court had not ordered the case for trial peremptorily, but had set it down for to-day, (yesterday,) and the District Attorney had consented to try it.

Mr. Clinton then asked that the case be set down peremptorily for some day, and the order entered on the minutes of the court.

District Attorney Phelps remarked that never was more promptitude shown in a capital case than in this, and it was his intention to move the case for a trial on Monday.

Mr. Clinton continued to urge that a peremptory order be made, but the court declined to act otherwise than to say that the case would be taken up on Monday.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

DEATH OF THOMAS MARRA IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The readers of THE TIMES will recollect that during the election brawl at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue on the morning of Nov. 3, in which John McKenna was murdered, it is charged, by Coroner Richard Croker. McKenna was not the only one shot. Thomas Marra, a laborer, aged forty-seven years, residing at No. 237 East Thirty-ninth street, at the time of the shooting came out of the polling place of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, where he had just voted, and was struck in the right elbow by a stray bullet, which completely smashed the elbow joint. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where exsection of the joint was performed the next day. Pyæmia set in soon after, and Marra died on Monday night. Yesterday evening Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination and found pyæmia present in all the organs, the lungs full of small abscesses, and the kidneys and other organs extensively diseased. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

SIGNS OF WEARINESS ON THE PART OF UNPROVIDED WORKMEN.

Yesterday the position of affairs between the 'longshoremen and the various steam-ship companies remained unaltered. The struggle has now continued over three weeks, with but little inconvenience to the owners of the steam-ship lines, and the men are beginning to feel that there is little to be expected from any further efforts on their part. The stevedores of the sailing vessels have suffered much inconvenience, as many of the ships coming into port require to have their cargoes moved without delay. Those who are inclined to work are under the control of the society, and cannot act without its sanction. Many of the laborers, who are in very straitened circumstances, are anxious to resume work, to enable them to support their families. Few of the men on strike congregated in the vicinity of the docks in the North and East Rivers yesterday, and the utmost quiet and order prevailed. The business of loading and unloading the vessels was continued as usual with the fresh bands. There seems to be a general desire on the part of all concerned that the strike should speedily terminate. Even the most zealous advocates of the interests of the laboring classes believe the best thing the men can do under the circumstances is to submit to a condition of affairs which cannot be remedied.

THE STRIKE IN NEW-JERSEY—PROBABILITY OF A SETTLEMENT.

The 'longshoremen's strike in Jersey City and Hoboken has practically ended. The Jersey City men met Monday night and decided to accept $3 per day, as offered by the Cunard Steam-ship Company, and a committee was sent to apprise Mr. Walsh, the Superintendent, of their action. He refused to treat with them as representatives of the society, but expressed readiness to employ them individually.

The 'longshoremen of Hoboken have been guilty of repeated acts of violence because of the fact that twenty-one of their number, impelled by want, resumed work on the docks of the Bremen and other steam-ship lines who have refused to accede to the society demands. When Martin Schoonway, one of the men, left for home at dinner hour yesterday, he was attacked by a crowd of those still holding out, and severely beaten. He drew a pistol in self protection, and was arrested and held in $500 bail, while his assailants are all at large. Julius Steempell was stabbed on the Fourth street coal docks by a German 'longshoreman whose name is not known. Steempell having received the stab wound fled to his home, pursued part of the way by his infuriated assailant, and had just crossed the threshold when he fell to the floor unconscious. Dr. Chabett, who was called, says that his wound is a dangerous one. His assailant is still at large. The Eagle Line put on 100 new men yesterday, and several of them were beaten by parties of the strikers. There was a rumor current in Hoboken on Monday that the society men contemplated a raid on the Armory, for the purpose of securing the rifles of the Militia. The members of the company, in accordance with the command of Col. Hart, carried their weapons of war to their houses.

MEETING LAST NIGHT.

A meeting of delegates representing the various 'longshoremen of New-York, Jersey City, Brooklyn and Hoboken, was held last evening at the school-room in the building corner of Church and Cedar streets. A motion was made that the Committee on Compromise be empowered to wait on the merchants collectively and individually. The motion was lost.

Mr. Gulye, a foreman of Mr. Shaw, said in his opinion the general strike was a mistake. He recommended going to work on the sailing-vessels, and by sending all the freight on them he thought the steam-ship companies would be brought to terms. Mr. J. O'Donovan Rossa, who had been admitted to the convention by a special vote, was asked to give his opinion as to the strike. He said the 'longshoremen had not struck at all. It was the steam-ship companies who had struck. He thought a committee of 'longshoremen ought to be appointed to wait on the merchants individually. Mr. G. McCloud, President of Union No. 3, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By proclaiming a general strike we have proved to the commercial community of this Metropolis the disastrous effect that a want of skilled labor would entail on those who require our services, and knowing the embarrassment which our former employers have to contend with; we, therefore,

Resolve, To rescind that portion of our former action which debars our members from working for those employers who have dealt justly with us, and who are now willing to pay us our former wages, and who have not entered into any combination to injure our interests or degrade our labor.

Resolved, That in doing this we are actuated by honest motives, and have no desire to make our friends suffer for the crimes of our enemies, and that we will always be found to be magnanimous enough to protect the interests of those who have been dealing honestly with us; but we still enjoin on our members the necessity of denying any of the combination from our service, and thereby enable our friends to profit by the embarrassment of our enemies.

These resolutions were carried, but some doubt seeming to exist as to their exact meaning, the following resolutions were also passed explanatory to the former:

Whereas, Our action declaring a general strike having been rescinded, and permission given to our members to work for our standard rates, be it

Resolved, That no members shall go to work for stevedores at the standard rates who employ other than Union men, but under no circumstances for the Walsh Brothers.

A motion was then passed that the 'longshoremen would not work with any 'longshoreman who had worked with Italians or "outsiders" of any description. At 11:30 o'clock, amid considerable excitement and confusion the meeting adjourned.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS TO TAKE OUT LICENSES.

The keepers of sailors' boarding-houses have consented to abide by the law which provides that they shall take out licenses. This law has been practically in abeyance since 1866, but Commissioner Blunt having recently taken measures with a view to its enforcement, the proprietors of these houses have signified their intention of taking out regular licenses for the future.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

THE TRIAL OF LEWIS JARVIS CONTINUED.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENSE CONCLUDED—THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

The trial of Lewis Jarvis, one of the colored men charged with the murder of Samuel J. Jones at South Oyster Bay, on the 27th of June, 1872, was resumed yesterday before Judge Pratt, at the Queen's County Court-house, North Hempstead. The attendance was very large, and the interest manifested in the progress of the case was very great. When Jarvis made his appearance at the bar it was remarked that he had entirely lost the careless look usual to him, and that his face wore an anxious expression. He is much reduced in flesh and both he and Jackson have an appearance indicating that confinement and care are having an effect upon them. Jarvis hardly raised his eyes yesterday during the examination of the witnesses.

Stephen Payne, the detective, was the first witness called. He was first present at the Coroner's inquest, on the 26th of August, 1872, and made the complaint upon which Lewis Jarvis was arrested. He described the position of the well, as related to the position of Mr. Jones' house, and the appearance of things about the house at that time, and gave the direction from the house in which the fire was set to decoy Mr. Jones. He had conversations with Jarvis. The District Attorney asked him what was said, but counsel for defense objected, and cross-examined him as to the circumstances and purpose of the conversation which occurred on the road from the County Jail to the Town Hall at Jamaica, the object being to show that Jarvis' admissions had been made under threats or intimidation. After Jarvis had made his statement at that time he made the remark that he supposed he would have to "go up" the river about a year and a half. Before this time, in his attempts to find out who committed the murder, Payne said he had had conversations with Jarvis, but had made no special effort to "pump him."

Mr. Fleming, for the defense, asked Payne whether he or Officer Wilkinson had told Jarvis that he or Jackson would have to swing for the murder, and Payne said he did not remember anything of the kind. Both Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Fleming were very close in their examination as to the circumstances under which Jarvis' statements were made, Mr. Cogswell urging upon the court his point of objection that they were not properly voluntarily, and citing legal authorities to support his objection.

The District Attorney contended, the object of the examination of the witness being to get at the truth, that the statement of Jarvis, being made without compulsion, should be admitted.

The point was further argued by Mr. Fleming, who contended that the statement had been "wrung" from Jarvis by the knowledge that confessions had been made by his wife and Jackson, and that, further, the statement was inadmissible because the parties to whom it was made did not warn the prisoner of the consequences of making it. He also quoted numerous authorities.

Pending the decision of the point of objection by Judge Pratt, another witness was called.

Seaman N. Snedeker, Justice of the Peace of Hempstead, was called to testify as to statements made by Jarvis, but the same objection applied.

Judge Pratt decided that the statement made by Jarvis to Paine was made voluntarily, and was admissible.

The testimony of Mr. Snedeker was proceeded with. He explained, under cross-examination by Mr. Cogswell, that the statement was made to him voluntarily as a friend in the Town Hall at Jamaica. He told Jarvis that "he would do anything he could for him, but must know the whole facts of the case."

Counsel for defense objected, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Snedeker proceeded to rehearse the statement as made by him, which was similar to that made to Justice Bennett a short time previously, and already published—one point of difference being that he did not help Jackson to throw Jones' body down the well, but refused to do so. Jarvis insisted that he did not throw any stones down the well, but did throw a block. Regarding the watch which Jarvis took from Jones' person, he insisted that he had pointed out the place where he buried it, and did not know where it was. Mr. Snedeker believed that Jarvis made the statement to him in good faith.

Officer Joseph Wilkinson was next called. He testified to the circumstances under which Jarvis made the statement to himself and Payne, and detailed the statement as then made, counsel for defense interposing their objection, which was noted. During Wilkinson's examination the chopping block, the stones, the steel chain which was on Jones' watch, and the little trunk found concealed on Jarvis' premises, were exhibited, and caused considerable sensation in the court-room. The club with which the first blow is supposed to have been struck, and which had been identified by Jarvis himself, was also exhibited; and Officer Wilkinson gave a detailed narrative of the trip made by himself and Payne with Jarvis, when the latter described the manner of the murder, the hunt for the watch was made, and the little trunk was found. Jarvis said, in the course of the trip, that Jackson told him, on the way to the house, on the Friday night of the murder that he intended to kill Jones.

Justice G. C. Bennett, of Jamaica, was called, and stated the circumstances under which Jarvis' statement was made to him. It was entirely voluntary. The District Attorney proposed to read the statement, but it was objected to, and the Justice was cross-examined as to the circumstances under which it was made. The point of objection was that it was a sworn statement, and therefore inadmissible.

Judge Pratt decided the statement to be admissible. Objection noted. The District Attorney then read it, as published on the day after it was made.

Jacob S. J. Jones, half-brother of the murdered man, was called, and testified as to the manner in which the body was taken out of the well, the finding of the blocks of wood and stones in the well, and the condition of the body. He also rehearsed again the story of the bloody well-rope, and gave the particulars of a statement made to him by Jarvis at Jamaica, which did not differ materially from those made to Justice Bennett and the officers. He related the circumstances of the murder with great particularity. The witness identified the little trunk, and the keys found in it. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Fleming as to the position of the body in the well.

Admiral Melancthon Smith, a relative of the Jones family, corroborated the testimony of Mr. J. S. J. Jones as to the statement made by Jarvis to him at the Town Hall, in Jamaica.

Catharine Ann Mitchell, who was on a visit to Jarvis' house at the time the murder was committed, was the next witness. Her testimony was mainly a repetition of that given at the examination before Justice Bennett. On the Friday evening preceding the murder she heard Jarvis say to Jackson, "If you are going with me you'd better come along;" they went away together, and came back late at night, when she heard the two, with Jarvis' wife, talking together in the cellar, and afterwards saw them in the house.

Valentine Bavlis, the Coroner before whom the inquest was held, testified as to the circumstances of the inquest, and the depth of water in the well, which was either twenty-two inches or two feet two inches.

James Seaman was a member of the Coroner's Jury, and said he found the club produced near where the chopping-block usually laid on the Saturday morning following the murder.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE.

The case for the defense was opened by Mr. Fleming, who asked that the indictment be quashed on the ground of variance between the charge and the proof, there being nothing to prove that the wounds and contusions on the body produced death, and there being a variance in the medical testimony in this regard.

Judge Pratt denied the motion. Exception was taken and noted, and Mr. Cogswell proceeded to call his witnesses.

Dr. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, was asked to give his definition of suffocation sufficient to cause death, which he did in detail. He would look for the proof of suffocation in the appearance of the lungs and heart. When asked if he could tell whether a wound was inflicted just before or just after death, he said in the case of a contused wound he could. Mr. Fleming read the description of five wounds upon Mr. Jones' head, as described by Dr. Hegeman at the Coroner's inquest, and asked whether the appearance of the body and its organs did not indicate that Mr. Jones died from suffocation; but the Doctor appeared to be of a contrary opinion. The wounds would, of course, produce a comatose state.

The case was here closed for the defense, with a renewal of the motion of Mr. Fleming to quash the indictment. Motion denied and exception noted.

Mr. Cogswell proceeded to sum up for the defense, commencing at 2:40 o'clock. He made a careful review of the evidence, protested against the acceptance of the fact that certain articles once belonging to Mr. Jones had been found in Jarvis' possession as conclusive evidence of guilt, and cited authorities to prove that the statements made by the prisoner tending to criminate himself should be excluded because not made voluntarily. He further claimed that the prisoner should be acquitted if the jury had any idea that Mr. Jones' death might have been caused by drowning, and insisted that in any case that deliberation and premeditation necessary to constitute a case of murder in the first degree had not been shown. His address occupied upward of an hour in the delivery.

A short recess was then taken, after which District Attorney Downing proceeded to sum up for the prosecution. He dwelt upon the heinousness of the crime, and insisted that it was a clear case of murder in the first degree as against the prisoner at the bar, and that no compromise as to the degree of crime should be made.

Judge Pratt, after consultation with the jury, postponed the delivery of his charge until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case will go to the jury.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

THE REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, AT THE STATED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL NOV. 30.

The committee who were charged by the Council with the duty (1) of canvassing the State in favor of the Constitutional Amendments, (2) distributing the documents of the Council on this subject to each election district of the State, and (3) of enlisting the services of patriotic citizens in each of these districts, to see that the ballots were given to the voters at the election, report, that more than 10,000 such citizens were so engaged; 20,000 of these documents distributed; about 400 newspapers of the State were enlisted in the advocacy of the amendments, and that they have collected and tabulated the results as herewith submitted. The returns for and against each amendment are given by counties, and are taken from the official canvass. They show the gratifying fact, that the labors of this council for the last four years to effect this great reform, have been crowned with entire success. All the amendments have been adopted by majorities ranging from 85,985 to 459,658.

DORMAN B. EATON, Chairman of Committee.

COUNTIES.	Article II.		Article III. Part I.		Article III. Part II.		Article IV.		Article VII.		Article VIII. Part I.		Article VIII. Part II.		Article X.		Article XII.		Article XV.		Article XVI.	
	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.	For.	Ag'st.
Albany	18866	1310	18144	2034	18290	1886	18120	2022	18640	1535	12364	7793	11927	8000	18560	1618	18750	1423	18682	1494	78811	1375
Allegany	3137	1970	2249	2857	3096	2010	2627	2478	2820	2286	3022	2085	2996	2110	2482	2624	3096	2009	3137	1970	3403	1708
Broome	3772	2166	3280	2708	2143	1817	3158	2777	4219	1762	3780	2158	3726	2212	3290	2646	3790	2256	3844	2105	4411	1548
Cattaraugus	4176	1017	3560	1613	3979	1079	3754	1427	3917	1258	4066	1157	4043	1169	3899	1272	4154	1015	4161	1007	4162	1008
Cayuga	3885	2316	3694	2491	4679	1503	3710	2487	4806	1378	3911	2293	3840	2359	3702	2372	3819	3866	3902	2282	4786	1400
Chautauqua	5439	693	4361	1768	5185	940	4903	1217	5414	714	5338	972	5265	864	4842	1282	5393	738	5418	713	5412	719
Chemung	3433	698	3389	739	3419	718	3364	774	3256	879	3295	840	3310	828	3268	869	3425	703	3422	706	3416	712
Chenango	4540	793	2836	2579	4066	1228	3167	2146	2833	2528	4226	1061	4235	1051	3909	1388	4324	963	3442	955	4335	965
Clinton	5752	138	5671	214	5676	208	5651	233	5607	277	5664	220	5672	211	5601	283	5740	144	5748	136	5736	148
Columbia	4418	1985	4335	2068	5711	692	4375	2028	5778	625	5354	2049	4350	2053	4233	2170	4379	2024	4379	2024	5789	614
Cortland	1618	1963	1141	2426	2215	1367	1545	2063	2364	761	1611	1968	1597	1982	1428	2150	1611	1967	1670	1911	2220	1163
Delaware	4721	1027	2967	2845	4382	1364	3412	2234	4737	1017	4607	1141	4633	1216	3940	1744	4725	1023	4730	1018	4769	978
Dutchess	8952	977	8665	1248	9643	273	8520	1398	9689	244	7819	2096	7802	2112	8563	1348	8915	996	8915	1001	9601	313
Erie	21826	818	21592	1047	21765	877	21710	931	21793	848	17987	4497	18101	4400	21137	1481	21788	850	21806	828	21811	822
Essex	2045	198	2037	206	2033	210	2041	202	2041	202	2025	218	2035	208	2028	214	2039	204	2038	205	2042	200
Franklin	3282	367	2967	667	3236	409	3277	581	3296	401	3302	390	3298	350	3026	605	3305	343	3303	345	3302	343
Fulton and Hamilton	5334	654	5021	970	5042	948	5016	974	5062	927	5075	914	5073	916	5018	971	5175	814	5136	854	5101	888
Genesee	2161	2098	1364	2908	2516	1745	1548	2715	2654	1608	2116	2145	2132	2127	1853	2406	2152	2109	2131	2130	2690	1571
Greene	2244	1547	2010	1785	2173	1622	2047	1744	2195	1597	2186	1605	2186	1610	1968	1824	2264	1529	2379	1414	2260	1529
Herkimer	3385	1638	2597	2352	3146	1806	3039	1908	2785	2164	3104	1846	3047	1900	2836	2103	3257	1692	3296	1656	3404	1544
Jefferson	4049	3924	1274	6639	4319	3669	2482	5486	2971	4985	4010	3958	3952	4014	3539	4407	3895	4071	3983	3875	4642	3346
Kings	30119	22768	29748	22829	48091	4180	29656	22818	48412	4069	29152	23201	29151	23128	29151	23143	29498	22716	29246	22685	48782	3578
Lewis	1314	3836	1073	4081	1221	3983	1196	3957	38	5118	1239	3914	1230	3923	956	4197	1256	3897	1268	3885	1275	3878
Livingston	2446	893	2298	1041	2477	864	2308	1029	2440	902	2249	1086	2251	1084	2329	1010	2382	959	2381	958	2482	858
Madison	3805	1328	2777	2361	3705	1425	3387	1725	3195	1932	3730	1398	3722	1409	5483	1644	3733	1391	3766	1366	3875	1253
Monroe	6836	3680	6574	3933	7626	2895	6755	3737	7523	2998	3759	4753	5873	4640	6484	4021	6805	3705	5815	3697	7925	2599
Montgomery	4159	674	3667	1174	4026	807	3921	912	4194	640	3940	899	4453	874	3811	1029	3933	907	4004	834	4267	571
New-York	56463	59256	58107	57137	99627	16948	56875	58086	100226	15638	56641	58444	55756	58521	56141	58581	56335	58884	55934	58357	102309	13382
Niagara	4220	1275	3904	1568	4588	892	4126	1363	4408	1085	4005	1486	3999	1488	3781	1704	4175	1317	4115	1380	4646	846
Oneida	7582	8166	4842	10906	6655	9193	6513	9235	2528	13220	7112	8636	7100	8648	6345	9403	7217	8531	7274	8474	7290	8458
Onondaga	9917	3831	9480	4269	12449	1281	9807	3969	12713	1007	9898	3875	9877	3896	9363	4394	9908	3866	9914	3861	12789	955
Ontario	3867	1426	3170	2115	4024	1252	3629	1675	4072	1210	3725	1568	3687	1602	3268	2011	3809	1483	3752	1541	4176	1118
Orange	9978	1173	8508	1456	9746	639	8374	1985	9053	940	9199	1203	9171	1488	8342	1609	9026	1420	9222	1419	9822	635
Orleans	1768	1118	1504	1379	1678	1205	1533	1350	1715	1168	1577	1306	1572	1311	1573	1310	1754	1129	1758	1125	1750	1133
Oswego	5098	1649	4989	1756	5987	758	5018	1727	5850	895	5077	1669	5057	1688	5409	1833	5091	1654	5094	1651	6145	600
Otsego	4548	1661	3035	2947	4220	1987	3918	2294	4119	2085	4435	1773	4401	1806	4034	2163	4453	1756	4476	1729	4474	1731
Putnam	538	658	483	710	830	121	536	731	1024	172	536	658	465	830	447	748	465	730	465	730	918	133
Queens	6276	722	6287	790	6927	225	6266	791	6961	229	6275	780	6259	803	6223	832	6277	786	6290	777	6946	196
Rensselaer	8993	6737	8917	6820	15321	289	8901	7738	14924	263	8969	7670	8946	6323	8926	6407	8994	6362	9013	6342	5420	244
Richmond	3095	259	3086	268	3322	232	3085	261	3324	41	3087	259	3095	269	3084	270	3097	257	3098	264	3325	20
Rockland	2237	931	2216	941	3083	74	2203	954	3094	63	2220	937	2224	933	2219	938	2230	927	2227	930	3099	58
St. Lawrence	7561	1307	5900	2959	7220	1640	6761	2089	7438	1428	7195	1667	7353	1505	6893	1945	7382	1479	7459	1408	7518	1348
Saratoga	4779	1268	4199	1875	4718	1408	4263	1817	4755	1383	4463	1676	4473	1665	4324	1756	4762	2384	4621	1505	4962	1182
Schenectady	3649	257	3505	309	3597	432	3477	302	3604	314	3592	307	3597	440	3466	283	3620	285	3621	285	3623	283
Schoharie	2644	3034	2225	3454	2248	3431	2113	3567	2366	3313	2358	3321	2353	3324	2208	3475	2372	3305	2377	3300	2379	3299
Schuyler	1311	898	1177	1032	1242	967	1166	1043	1230	979	1166	1043	1132	1077	1149	1060	1285	924	1290	919	1295	914
Seneca	1987	1106	1553	1528	2073	1013	1597	1486	2006	1078	1878	1206	1807	1266	1747	1236	1859	1225	1861	1323	2057	1027
Steuben	5226	3073	4522	3765	5040	3243	4631	3659	4909	3372	5105	3191	5024	3265	4551	3765	5196	3110	5210	3096	5204	3093
Suffolk	3542	1436	3335	1620	4353	625	3441	1536	4398	580	3515	1462	3499	1478	3328	1650	3538	1439	3540	1437	4408	569
Sullivan	1798	1380	1578	1582	2601	553	1598	1576	2679	499	1783	1394	1763	1403	1665	1513	1769	1399	1783	1394	2584	594
Tioga	3178	1407	2346	2239	3036	1549	2726	1850	3183	1402	3074	1511	3050	1535	2695	1890	3112	1472	3118	1466	3125	1457
Tompkins	2644	646	2314	1007	2909	536	2835	986	2959	476	2628	701	2512	813	2358	951	2631	697	2650	678	2919	525
Ulster	5720	3431	5873	3695	6761	2275	5472	3560	6675	2151	5544	3286	5527	3300	5392	3414	5609	3194	5632	3172	6800	2032
Warren	1520	611	1438	685	1809	313	1476	646	1825	303	1579	546	1486	642	1492	638	1506	624	1519	603	1841	279
Washington	3994	958	3008	1912	3780	1174	3627	1330	3949	1009	3951	1009	3931	1023	3630	1328	3949	1008	3957	997	3958	999
Wayne	2847	1469	2159	2125	3428	908	2273	2006	3511	783	2753	1546	2742	1553	2584	1667	2752	1534	2760	1525	3536	748
Westchester	10138	2408	9891	2425	11420	893	9747	2470	11331	1009	9960	2403	9877	2441	9860	2456	9863	2453	9882	2433	11558	754
Wyoming	3125	748	2374	1500	2938	929	2735	1135	3117	754	3007	862	3028	837	2777	1099	3149	725	3153	714	3159	711
Yates	1691	1195	1289	1570	2033	905	1389	1532	1175	1629	1653	1248	1659	1239	1444	1435	1723	1187	1726	1176	2135	791
Total	459658	179891	328595	206137	414345	97965	342600	196861	336399	104132	334929	185341	343322	202558	347053	184586	352411	182672	341697	178065	335087	85985

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

JUDGE WESTBROOK REVOKES THE INJUNCTION RECENTLY ISSUED.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision dissolving the injunction granted by him on the 30th ult., so far as it prohibited the Erie Railway Company, or any of its officers or financial agents, from paying interest moneys on any of its bonds now due. The affidavit of Hugh J. Jewett, on which the injunction was modified, states that he is the President of the Erie Railway Company, and has been such since July last; that he had not been served with the temporary injunction, but had received notice of the same through William Butler Duncan, one of the Directors of the company, who was served with the same on the 30th ult. at about 6:30 in the evening; that some two weeks since deponent became aware of rumors circulating in London, which arrived here from thence, that an injunction was to be applied for, but supposed such rumors to have been put in circulation for the purpose of aiding the speculations of certain persons in the stock of the Erie Railway Company. He further says that he is informed and believes that the said injunction was applied for on the 30th of November, as aforesaid, for the sole purpose, and no other, of injuring the credit and depressing the stock of the said company, by compelling by means thereof the said company to make default in the payment, due yesterday, of interest on certain bonds of the company heretofore lawfully issued, and on which interest was payable yesterday in London, known as second consolidated mortgage bonds, also certain bonds heretofore lawfully issued under what is known as the fifth mortgage of the said road; that from his own personal knowledge, as well as from information derived from others, he is of opinion that the action was not brought in good faith; that the plaintiff, John C. Angell, has no interest whatever in the said Erie Railway Company, or the subject matter of this action; that he is a mere agent or instrument of the said speculators; that the said injunction was applied for, obtained, and served in manner aforesaid not for the benefit or protection of the Erie Railway Company, but solely to promote the fraudulent objects and purposes for which the said action was brought, and to depress the stock of the company for the advantage of the said speculators, and for the sole purpose of deranging the financial affairs of the company, and that the Judge who granted the same was grossly deceived and imposed upon by false, fraudulent, and deceitful representations as to the objects and purposes of the said injunction; that the pendency thereof, even for a few hours, in the present situation of the company, is greatly to the prejudice and damage of the company, and may result in irreparable damage. Deponent further says that the affairs of the said company are being administered by himself and his Board of Directors for the best advantage of the company, and strictly according to law as they are advised. Deponent denies each and every allegation of fraud, illegality, or misconduct in the said complaint alleged, or in the affidavits made and served in the premises. Deponent says that at this present time, and in view of the great necessity of obtaining immediately a dissolution of the said injunction, he has not time to state more at length and in detail the facts in the premises.

William Butler Duncan also makes a brief affidavit on the same side, in which he alleges that the affairs of the Erie Railway Company are being conducted properly and legally.

The following is the full text of Judge Westbrook's decision setting aside the injunction referred to:

SUPREME COURT.—John C. Angell against The Erie Railway Company and others.—Upon reading the affidavits of Hugh J. Jewett and William Butler Duncan, and on motion of Messrs. Macfarland and Shipman of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, and sufficient grounds appearing therefor, so much of the injunction order granted by me on the 18th day of November, 1874, as prevents the said defendants, the Erie Railway Company, or any of its officers or financial agents from paying interest moneys on any of its bonds due this day, or discharging any of its pecuniary obligations, is hereby revoked and set aside.

December 1, 1874.

(A copy.) WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

STABBED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

At a late hour on Monday night, Tom Larkin, aged twenty-three, of No. 427 East Fourteenth street, while passing through Seventeenth street near Avenue A, with a number of companions, all more or less intoxicated, was stabbed twice in the breast. Upon the wounded man crying murder his comrades fled, and he was carried to a neighboring drug-store by the residents of the vicinity. While his wounds were being dressed Officer Bolster, of the Eighteenth Precinct, brought to the store a man named John J. Doran, who had proclaimed himself the assassin, and exhibited a razor with which he said he had attempted to take Larkin's life. Larkin denied that Doran was his assailant, but he was not released. Larkin was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies. Doran, who, it has since been learned, married Larkin's sister, was yesterday taken before Justice Morgan, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries. A certificate from Dr. Bryan, House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, states that it is at present impossible to determine whether the wounds penetrate to the cavity of the thorax, in which event a fatal result is to be feared.

MOTION FOR A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF SIGMUND SCHWAB.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, yesterday, a motion was argued by Mr. John McKeon and A. Oakey Hall for a stay of proceedings, a writ of error, and bail in the case of Sigmund Schwab, recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of violating the Excise law. The conviction, it was contended was the first had under the law; that the law itself is very confused, and has not hitherto been adjudicated upon in the higher courts. It was also urged that the points raised by the exceptions on the trial were both novel and important; that sufficient doubt exists as to the legality of the conviction to warrant the admission of the prisoner to bail pending a decision of the court upon appeal. Mr. Rollins in opposing the motion said he had no objection to a stay, understanding as he did, that a stay would leave the prisoner just where he is—in the City Prison. To the admission of the prisoner to bail, however, he did not object. But one instance could be recalled—that of Stephen H. Branch—in this district where a prisoner already undergoing punishment had been admitted to bail. The exercise of such a discretion by the court should only be after it has been made plain that the conviction was erroneous. For seventeen years this act had been on the statute book, and its constitutionality sustained by the Court of Appeals in numerous instances, and is no longer in doubt. The points urged on both sides were the same as those presented on the trial before Judge Barrett, and already reported. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE.

FOURTH WARD DENS OF INFAMY—ALMOST FATAL STABBING AFFRAY—AUDACIOUS CONSPIRACY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Patrick Dobbins, aged nineteen, was placed on trial charged with felonious assault. The prisoner has already been once tried for the same offense, but the jury could not agree to a verdict. It appears that on the night of the 19th of July Dobbins visited a girl named Kittie Ennis, at the tenement-house No. 74 Oliver street, and drank freely with Antonio Costa, who boarded with the girl's parents. Costa presented Dobbins with a knife, but a quarrel subsequently ensued in the yard of the house, in the course of which, as alleged, Costa struck the girl. Dobbins remonstrated with Costa, and the two clinched, and in the struggle Costa received three severe stabs in the arm, breast, and abdomen, from the effects of which he narrowly escaped death. Dobbins and the girl Ennis both swore that Costa was choking the prisoner, who used the knife in self-defense. Under the severe cross-examination of the girl by District Attorney Nolan a perfectly appalling picture of tenement-house vice and immorality was disclosed. Judge Sutherland charged the jury, who, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The prisoner was sentenced to three years in State Prison at hard labor.

In the same court a young waitress in a Nassau street restaurant, named Lottie Fettrich, living in the tenement-house No. 56 Cherry street, was placed on trial to answer the grave charge of robbery in the first degree. The complainant in the case was a young girl named Ellen Murray, residing in the same house, who swore that on the morning of the 21st of November the prisoner met her in the hallway as she was bringing home materials for breakfast, assaulted her, forcibly stole from her a $5 bill which she held in her hand, and ran into the street. Complainant followed Lottie until an officer interfered, and separated them. The complainant admitted that she said nothing to the officer about being robbed, and did not make the charge for several hours after the difficulty. The evidence clearly showed that the complainant was the aggressor in the quarrel, having called the prisoner vile names, and thrown the contents of a milk-pail over her. It was also shown that a bitter feud existed between the prisoner and her friends and the relatives of the girl Murray, and that the charge of robbery had been trumped up in order to gratify the malice of the Murray faction. Judge Sutherland, after hearing the evidence, directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

A consultation was held yesterday between Dr. Conkling, President of the Brooklyn Board of Health, Dr. Hutchinson, also a member of the board, and Dr. Segur, Sanitary Superintendent, in reference to the increase of small-pox in that city. It was stated that for the week ending Nov. 14 there were eight cases reported; ten for the week ending Nov. 21; thirteen for the week ending Nov. 28, and nine since Sunday morning last. There were two fatal cases last week. Heretofore small-pox has prevailed principally in the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, but now cases are reported at various points all over the city. Vaccinators are at work in the above wards, but many of the Germans refuse to permit vaccination in their families, alleging that their family physicians do not approve of it. The subject of increasing the number of vaccinators was also discussed. Dr. Segur recommended that stations be established in the Eastern District, where the working classes, who were away from home during the day, could call in the evening and be vaccinated, with, of course, no cost to themselves. Another subject discussed was the issuing of printed circulars to every house in the vicinity of reported cases of small-pox. These circulars should state that at such a time a physician would be in the neighborhood, and would call at the house to vaccinate any of its inmates. The purity of the lymph used, and the necessity of the operation to prevent contagion, would also be strongly urged in this circular. This plan met with favorable attention, and it is not improbable that it will be adopted at an early day. The subject, in all its details, will be brought before the board at its next meeting.

RUMORED SUIT AGAINST REV. DR. TALMAGE FOR ALLEGED SLANDER.

Some time ago Mr. B. O. Mitchell, of Brooklyn, was dismissed from membership in Dr. Talmage's church in that city, on charges of writing obscene letters to several members of the congregation. Mr. Mitchell, after he had been dismissed, applied to the presbytery and to the synod to have the judgment of the church reversed and a new trial granted. Being unsuccessful in both instances, he instructed his lawyer to write to Mr. Talmage and ask for a settlement of the matter inside the church. Mr. Talmage wrote a brief note in reply, which is said to be of such a nature that Mr. Mitchell's lawyers advised their client to sue the clergyman for slander. The suit, it is said, will be commenced at once.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon with Col. Church in the chair. The Secretary reported that his assistant had several times endeavored to collect moneys due the association by the various regiments for markers at Creedmoor, but had been unable to do so. On motion of Col. Wingate, the Secretary was requested to notify the regiments in arrears that he would be compelled, in his annual report, to state the names of all organizations in default, and suggest to them the propriety of settling before Jan. 1. In regard to the National Guard in uniform being allowed the use of the range free of charge, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to report on the matter to the Board of Directors. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Range Committee take such action as shall secure the use of the range to members only and the collection of entrance fees from all others, subject to such action as shall hereafter be taken in relation to the National Guard.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA—REPORT ON ITS SYMPTOMS—TREATMENT AND PREVENTION—THE YEARLY MORTALITY—SMALL-POX.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented the following paper in relation to diphtheria, now so prevalent in this City:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following propositions concerning diphtheria, which embody deductions from the investigations of the latest and most competent medical authorities:

Mode of Attack.—Diphtheria is caused by the inoculation of the air passages with the diphtheritic poison, which, from this point, infects the whole system; the local inflammation is attended with the formation of membrane, (exudation;) the fever and general symptoms are the result of this local infection.

How it Spreads.—Diphtheria is therefore a contagious disease, (not perhaps as marked as scarlet fever,) induced by contact with objects and persons infected; it may be diffused by the exhalations of the sick, and the air surrounding them; or directly, by the exudation, as in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing; or by the infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c.; the poison clings with great tenacity to certain places, rooms, and houses, where it may occasion cases after the lapse of months.

Symptoms.—In ordinary attacks the poison begins to act the moment it lodges upon the tissues, but, like a vaccination, causes but slight sensible effects in from two to five days; there is marked prostration, dryness of throat, and pricking pain in swallowing; the throat becomes red, and patches of white exudation appear, and the glands of the neck swell. In mild cases these symptoms subside on the third or fourth day from their appearance; if more severe these symptoms may be prolonged; if unfavorable the fever increases, the local inflammation spreads, and exhaustion rapidly follows.

PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS.

The Person.—Diphtheria attacks by preference children between the ages of one and ten years, the greatest mortality being in the second, third, and fourth years; children of feeble constitution, and those weakened by previous sickness, and those suffering from catarrh, croup, and other forms of throat affections.

Social Relations.—All classes are liable to diphtheria where it is prevailing, but those suffer most severely who live on low, wet grounds; in houses with imperfect drains, or surrounded by offensive matters, as privies, decaying animal or vegetable refuse; in damp rooms, as cellars; in overcrowded and unventilated apartments.

Seasons.—Diphtheria is not affected by either heat or cold, drought or rain.

Precautions—The Dwelling or Apartment.—Cleanliness in and around the dwelling, and pure air in living and sleeping rooms, are of the utmost importance wherever any contagious disease is prevailing, as cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate it. Every kind and source of filth around and in the house should be thoroughly removed; cellars and foul areas should be cleaned and disinfected; drains should be put in perfect repair; dirty walls and ceilings should be lime-washed, and every occupied room should be thoroughly ventilated. Apartments which have been occupied by persons sick with diphtheria should be cleansed with disinfectants, ceilings lime-washed, and wood-work painted, the carpets, bed-clothes, upholstered furniture, &c., exposed many days to fresh air and the sunlight, (all articles which may be boiled or subjected to high degrees of heat should be thus disinfected.) Such rooms should be exposed to currents of fresh air for at least one week before re-occupation.

Well Children.—When diphtheria is prevailing, no child should be allowed to kiss strange children, nor those suffering from sore throat, (the disgusting custom of compelling children to kiss every visitor is a well-contrived method of propagating other grave diseases than diptheria;) nor should it sleep with, or be confined to rooms occupied by, or use articles, as toys taken in the mouth, handkerchiefs, &c., belonging to, children having sore throat, croup, or catarrh. If the weather is cold, the child should be warmly clad with flannels.

When Diphtheria is in the House or in the Family.—The well children should be scrupulously kept apart from the sick in dry, well-aired rooms, and every possible source of infection through the air, by personal contact with the sick, and by articles used about them or in their rooms should be rigidly guarded. Every attack of sore throat, croup, and catarrh should be at once attended to. The feeble should have invigorating food and treatment.

Sick Children.—The sick should be rigidly isolated in well-aired (the air being entirely changed at least hourly) unlighted rooms, the outflow of air being, as far as possible, through the external windows by depressing the upper and elevating the lower sash, or a chimney heated by a fire in an open fireplace; all discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, as solutions of carbolic acid or sulphate of zinc, or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or if not burned thoroughly boiled, or placed under a disinfecting fluid.

The report was adopted and directed to be published for the information of the public.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following comparative statements of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending 28th ult.:

Week ending Nov. 21: Typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 47; measles, 7; diphtheria, 152; small-pox, 60; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5. Week ending Nov. 28: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 17; scarlet fever, 47; measles, 4; diphtheria, 148; small-pox, 70; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

From this report it will be seen that the cases of diphtheria reported during the past week decreased by four, while there was an increase of 10 cases in small-pox. The number of cases of scarlet fever, 47, was the same in the two weeks compared.

Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following letter in relation to the mortality during the past week:

"In the fourth week of November there were 521 deaths reported in this City. Precisely the same number were reported during the previous week, and, after receiving all returns, 548 were verified for the week. The classes and various causes of death and the numbers by each cause presented slight differences in these two weeks, except that there was an increase of mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia and diseases of the brain and nervous system, and from causes certified as Bright's disease, while there was a considerable decrease of infant mortality; the latter decrease (in children under 5,) was equal to the total decrease in all ages.

The number and causes of sudden deaths of persons in advanced life, even among the most favored classes, during the cold prelude of Winter for ten days past, show how readily the silver cord of life is loosed in persons past seventy years of age. There were eighty-three deaths in this class of persons during the last two weeks of November. The City, in mourning for the sudden death of its Mayor, testifies the importance of inevitable causes which at last strike down the most vigorous and well-preserved lives. The death-rate in the third week of November was equal to 27.40 in the 1,000 inhabitants yearly. The rate in twenty-one cities of Great Britain, the first week in November, was equal to 25 per 1,000. It was equal to 22 per 1,000 in London, Bristol, and Edinburgh; 36 in Glasgow, 35 in Liverpool. While scarlatina, small-pox, and enteric fever are scourging numerous cities in England, diphtheria is now prevailing in about half the cities with which this bureau holds correspondence in the United States, and it is more fatal in numerous interior towns and cities than it is in this City, where its increase seems to be stayed. No other infectious malady more imperatively demands the best resources of medical and sanitary knowledge to limit its prevalence and save life. Sanitary precautions have supreme importance in this disease."

Dr. J. B. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Vaccination, presented a report of the work performed by the bureau during the past month. The only important point in the report was that in reference to the appearance of small-pox at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Dr. Taylor states that all the inmates of the institution have been vaccinated, and he considers them protected against a reappearance of the disease. The board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

POLICE MATTERS.

COMPLIMENT TO A CAPTAIN—THE SUNDAY LAW—PENALTIES FOR DELINQUENCY—APPOINTMENTS.

A business meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, when a delegation of gentlemen, residents of the late town of West Farms, appeared and presented a petition requesting that Capt. Henry V. Steers, recently transferred from the Thirty-fourth to Twenth-ninth Precinct, be sent back to command the Thirty-fourth Precinct. They also presented a series of resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the citizens of West Farms, expressing their regret at the transfer of Capt. Steers. The gentlemen were informed that the recent transfers of Captains was not made to favor any one officer, but was done solely with a view of increasing the efficiency of the department, and that the petition would receive due attention.

Commissioner Voorhis presented a petition signed by a large number of citizens, praying for a more rigid enforcement of the law against theatrical and operatic performances on Sunday. The petition has already been published in THE TIMES. Mr. Voorhis said that the petition was received by him several days after its publication in the papers. It is well known that the board is restrained by injunction from interfering with the performances given under the direction of Max Strakosch, Adolph Neuendorf, and Mr. Freligh, and to disregard these injunctions would place the members of the board in a position which he did not wish to see them assume, that of violators of the law. He moved that the petition be referred to the Superintendent of Police, to take such action as the department can under the circumstances. The matter was so referred.

Patrolman John F. Carroll, Twenty-first Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication, and Patrolman Austin Kinney, Nineteenth Precinct, was also dismissed for being absent from post. The following fines were also imposed: Patrolman Moses McCarty, Twenty-first Precinct, for carelessly losing his shield, ten days' pay; Patrolman William Collins, Thirteenth Precinct, absence from post, ten days' pay; Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, Fourth Precinct, for drinking a glass of liquor on post, ten days' pay; Patrolman Cornelius Regan, Seventh Precinct, for improper conduct, five days' pay; and Patrolman John Farrell, Eighteenth Precinct, for leaving his post, and going into Steinway Hall, ten days' pay.

James P. Good, John J. Kane, James Fisher, Harry Hammond, William Sims, John O'Rourke, Thomas H. Reid, Edward Hackett, and George Bicknell, were appointed patrolmen; and Michael Foley, Daniel J. Mulcahy, James K. Price, Thomas J. Carter, Owen McEntee, James Leich, Ferdinand Juergens, Patrick Brennan, and Augustus Zeiss were cited to appear before the board preliminary to appointment.

SUICIDE OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

William H. Clark, a telegraph operator and manager of the up-town branch of the Madison square office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, committed suicide in Hanfield's Hotel, No. 622 Grand street, on Monday night, by shooting himself through the head. The weapon used (a Colt's revolver) was found so firmly grasped in the suicide's hand, yesterday, that Deputy Coroner Marsh had to wrench the fingers from around the stock of the pistol with a steel lever. Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday evening. Abram A. Horton, of No. 121 Linden street, Brooklyn, brother-in-law of deceased, testified that Clark left home on Monday morning to keep an appointment with a manager of the Telegraph Company at No. 145 Broadway. A letter was received from the deceased at noon yesterday, saying that his body would be found at Hanfield's Hotel. About a year ago, a little daughter of Clark's died, and since that time he became very despondent and subject to epileptic convulsions. Henry Gerken, bartender of the hotel, testified that when Clark applied for a room at 4 o'clock on Monday he was sober and quiet. No one in the hotel heard the report of the pistol. Dr. Marsh detailed the nature of the wound, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

CONFIDENCE MEN IN TROUBLE.

Detectives Walling and Woolsey, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Charles Millia and Manuel G. G. Ricci, two Italians, who are alleged to have been concerned in the fleecing of their fellow-countrymen by means of the "confidence" game. The detectives watched the men's movements for some hours, and finding that they made several attempts to "rope in" a number of their countrymen, the officers arrested them at Broadway and Wall street. Millia resisted arrest, and assaulted Officer Woolsey. Two of the Broadway squad hastened to the assistance of the detectives, and Millia and his companion were overpowered and secured. They were brought to the Central Office, where Superintendent Walling ordered their likenesses to be taken, after which they were locked up to await identification.

Leonard Couzens, who recently arrived in this City from San Francisco, was decoyed into a gambling-room at No. 329 Canal street yesterday. There he lost $25 playing at banco. Feeling dissatisfied at his loss, he complained to the Police. They arrested Geo. Robinson, the dealer, who said he lived at No. 42 Avenue B. He was taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, where he was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Couzens was sent to the House of Detention.

CLOSING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Sergt. Vredenberg, of the Tenth Precinct, accompanied by a squad of men, made a descent on Monday night on the disorderly house, No. 91 Bowery, said to be owned by John Monees, and his wife Fanny. They were both arrested, together with Florence Leonard, Ida Taylor, and Alice France, who were found on the premises when the raid was made. Monees and his wife were held in $1,000 bail each for trial, and the three women were discharged by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Quicksilver.........35⅞
900 Western Union.c. 81¾
1200 do.......... 81¾
500 do........c. 81⅞
200 do.......... 81¾
1700 do.......... 81⅞
100 do........s3. 81¾
100 do........c. 81⅞
400 do........b3. 82
100 do........s3. 81⅞
200 do.......... 81⅞
1000 Erie Railway.... 28
200 do.......... 27⅞
600 do.......... 27¾
200 do.......... 27⅞
400 do.......... 28
100 do.......... 27⅞
500 do.......... 27¾
500 do.......... 27⅝
500 do.......... 27¾
500 do........s3. 27¾
1000 do........b3. 27⅞
900 do.......... 27¾
300 do.......... 27⅝
100 do........b3. 27¾
300 do........b3. 27⅞
200 do.......... 27⅞
700 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝
700 do.......... 44½
400 do.......... 44⅝
400 do........b3. 44¾
400 do........c. 44¾
300 do.......... 44⅞
1100 Rock Island.... 101⅜
400 do........c.101½
600 do.......... 101⅝
100 Union Pacific...... 35⅝
900 do........s3. 35⅜
900 do.......... 35½
800 do.......... 35⅝
200 do........c. 35⅝
100 do........b3. 35¾
200 H. & St. J. Pref... 35
400 North-western.... 46⅜
800 do.......... 46½
5 do.......... 46⅞
400 do.......... 46⅝
1900 do.......... 46½
200 do........c. 46½
300 do.......... 46⅜
100 do........c. 46¼
500 do........s3. 46⅜
400 do.......... 46½
500 do.......... 46⅝
400 do.......... 46½
800 do.......... 46⅜
600 do........s4. 46¼
600 do.......... 46¼
300 do........b3. 46⅜
400 Lake Shore...... 80⅞
300 do........s3. 80¾
1500 do.......... 80¾
400 do........c. 80⅞
600 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 16¾
200 do.......... 16⅝
100 St. Paul......b30. 40⅛
2400 do.......... 40
4200 do.......... 39⅞
3600 do.......... 39¾
300 do.......... 39⅞
300 do.......... 40
100 Ohio & Miss....c. 33
100 do.......... 32⅞
1200 do.......... 33
900 Tol. & Wab........ 31¾
1500 do.......... 31⅞
1400 do.......... 31¾
10 do.......... 32
100 do........s3. 31¾
700 do........b3. 31⅞
700 do.......... 32
500 do........s3. 32
600 do.......... 32⅛
1800 do.......... 32¼
1400 do.......... 32⅜
200 do........b3. 32⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64..........114¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65..........115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65......12.116⅞
5,300 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N...x i.115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N........119
4,000 U.S. 6s, Cy.b.c.116¼
$3,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67..........120
7,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67........x i.115¾
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..........114¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b. c.113¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.112⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$50,000 Mo. 6s, Long bds......b. c. 98
1,000 B'k'n 7s, P. L.106¼
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.102
11,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s..107½
2,000 N.J.C.1st.new.110
1,000 M.&S.P.8s 1st.108
4,000 M. & St. P.1st, La. C. Div... 91
5,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 90
1,000 Ch.&N.W.1st.. 99½
10,000 M.& E.7s,'71.. 99
1,000 M.& E.2d.b. c.103¾
1,000 Erie 1st..........103
3,000 Erie 5th......... 97½
2,000 C.F.& M. 1st.. 83½
1,000 D.,M.& T.1st.. 99½
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10.....b. c. 92
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, M'e c'p.s60.112
4,000 do.......112¾
2,000 Mich. C. 8s....111
15,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 96¾
1,000 do....... 96⅝
6,000 W. Pac. bds... 86
5,000 do....... 86¼
1,000 do,....... 87
14,000 do......b. c. 86½
2,000 Union Pac.1st. 92½
1,000 do......... 92¾
10,000 do......... 93
20,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 88⅜
9,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 76¼
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.111½
3,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d.104¼
2,000 do.....b. c.104¾
3,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 91¾
4,000 do....... 91½
2,000 C., C.&I.C.2d.. 28
10,500 At.&T.H.1st..103
1,000 Al.&T.H.2d Pf. 89
3,000 T. P. & W. C.. 40
1,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 72¾
2,000 Tol. & W. c. c. 58¼
3,000 Tol. & Wab.1st St. L. Div.b.c. 75
12,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 69
1,000 Can.S.1st with Int. Cer...... 65
13 Ger. Am. Bank... 86
22 Fourth N. Bank.. 97½
10 Mercantile Bank.112
58 Bank of Rep.....103
100 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 35½
100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 45¾
400 Am. D. Tel.....b.c. 40¾
1,000 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.......b3.102
300 do.......102
50 Mich. Cen....b. c. 77½
200 W. U. Tel....b.c. 81⅞
500 do......b3. 82
400 do......... 82
600 do......b3. 82⅛
1600 do......... 82⅛
500 do......b3. 82¼
900 do......... 82¼
1000 do......b3. 82⅜
700 do......... 82⅜
100 do......s3. 82¼
600 do......... 82⅜
300 do......... 82¼
2100 do......... 82
500 Erie......b. c. s3. 27¾
300 do......... 27¾
100 do......b3. 27⅞
400 do......... 27⅞
700 do......b3. 28
200 do......... 28
200 do......... 28⅛
700 do......... 28¼
700 do......... 28⅜
600 do......... 28¼
100 do......... 28⅛
400 do......... 28
100 do......s3. 28
100 do......... 28⅛
200 do......... 28¼
1600 do......... 28⅛
1900 do......... 28
100 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 65
100 C. & P.Gt'd...b. c. 88¼
100 H. & St. Joseph.. 26
500 P. M. S.S. Co.b. c. 44⅞
800 do......... 44¾
400 do......... 44⅞
500 do......... 45
400 do......... 45⅛
200 do......... 45
600 do......... 44⅞
800 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 81
1100 do......s3. 80⅞
700 do......... 80⅞
200 do......c. 80⅞
400 do......b3. 81
200 do......s3. 80⅞
300 do......s3. 80¾
500 do......... 81
500 do......... 81⅛
900 do......... 81¼
500 do......... 81⅜
500 do......b3. 81⅛
10 do......... 81
400 do......c. 81⅜
800 Tol. Wab. &W.b.c. 32¼
5800 do......... 32⅛
1000 do......... 32¼
200 do......... 32⅜
100 do......s3. 32¼
400 do......... 32⅜
15 do......... 32
400 do......b3. 32¼
300 do......... 32⅛
200 do......... 32¼
100 Al. & T. H.b.c.s3. 11
600 Union Pac...b. c. 35⅝
1300 do......... 35¾
300 do......... 35⅞
500 do......... 36
800 do......... 36⅛
500 do......s3. 36⅛
700 do......... 36¼
900 do......s3. 36¼
2900 do......... 36⅜
2000 do......s3. 36⅜
2300 do......b3. 36½
2400 do......... 36½
1100 do......... 36⅜
100 do......b3. 36½
500 do......s3. 36⅜
600 do......s3. 36¼
1000 C. & N.W.b.c.s3. 46⅜
300 do......b3. 46½
600 do......... 46⅜
1600 do......... 46¼
600 do......... 46⅜
1100 do......... 46½
400 do......... 46⅜
600 do......... 46¼
400 Chi. & R. I...b.c.101⅝
200 do......s3.101⅝
1000 do......b3.101¾
200 do......... 101⅝
900 do......... 101½
700 do......... 101⅝
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 62
100 do......... 62½
800 do......... 62
100 do......... 62¼
100 do......s3. 62
400 do......... 62⅛
400 do......... 62
2900 C., M. &St.P.b.c. 40⅛
10 do......... 40⅜
200 do......b3. 40¼
1000 do......s3. 40⅛
2400 do......... 40¼
2800 do......... 40⅛
300 St. L., I. M.&S.b.c. 26½
300 do......... 26¾
100 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 47½
16 do......... 47
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 34¾
200 do......b. c. 35
20 Del. L. & W...b. c.109⅜
100 M. & C. 2d Pf.b. c. 8
100 P., Ft. W. &C.G't. 95⅛
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 16½
700 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33⅛
100 do......... 33
500 do......... 32⅞
600 do......... 33
100 do......s3. 33
100 O. & Miss. Pf.b.c. 63
300 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 10
25 do......... 10¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Georgia 7s, n. 91
11,000 Un. Pac. Sk. F. 76¼
100 Consol. Coal...b3. 48
100 do......... 48
100 Quicksilver Pf... 45¼
200 West. Union...... 82⅛
200 do......b3. 82⅛
300 do......b3. 82¼
200 do......... 82¼
500 Pacific Mail...... 44⅞
200 N.Y. C. & Hud.s3.101⅝
500 do......... 101⅞
100 do......b3.102
900 Erie Railway...... 28¼
300 do......b3. 28⅜
100 do......c. 28¼
1500 do......... 28⅜
100 do......s15. 28¼
1200 do......... 28½
100 do......... 28⅜
900 do......b3. 28½
700 Lake Shore...... 81½
100 do......... 81⅛
900 do......s3. 81⅛
300 do......s3. 81
400 do......b3. 81¼
200 do......b3. 81⅛
1500 do......... 81
300 do......... 81⅛
1300 do......s3. 81
700 do......b3. 81⅛
500 do......b3. 81¼
100 do......s3. 81⅛
600 do......... 81¼
2400 do......... 81⅜
600 Union Pacific...s3. 36⅛
1400 do......b3. 36¼
800 do......... 36¼
2000 do......... 36⅜
3600 do......... 36½
2500 do......... 36⅝
400 do......... 36½
100 Rock Island......101⅜
100 do......... 101½
200 do......... 101⅝
400 do......... 101¾
300 do......... 101⅞
20 Pittsburg.......... 88⅝
800 North-western.s3. 46⅛
700 do......... 46
1100 do......... 45⅞
600 do......... 46
200 do......s3. 46⅛
100 do......... 46⅛
600 do......... 46¼
500 do......... 46⅜
100 do......s3. 46¼
100 do......b3. 46⅜
800 do......... 46½
1800 do......... 46⅝
10 Mich. Cent........ 77⅞
800 St. Paul.......... 39⅞
800 do......... 39¾
400 do......... 39⅞
1100 do......b3. 40
200 do......b3. 40⅛
50 do......... 40
500 do......... 40¼
300 do......... 40⅜
600 do......b3. 40½
1500 do......... 40⅜
33 Chic., B. & Quin..104
300 Tol. & Wab........ 32⅛
1300 do......... 32
100 do......b3. 32⅛
100 do......3c. 32⅛
1000 do......... 32¼
100 do......s3. 32¼
300 do......b3. 32⅜
200 do......b3. 32½
300 do......... 32⅜
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47¼
50 do......... 47
100 Ohio & Miss...... 32⅞
200 do......b3. 33
300 do......... 33
100 do......... 33⅛
100 do......s3. 33
100 St. L. & Iron M... 27
200 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 26
100 C. O. & I. C..s10. 10
300 do......b3. 10⅛
100 At. & Pac. Pf...... 16½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,200 U.S.5-20R.'62.112⅞
33,000 U.S.5-20R.'67.116
$10,000 U.S.5s,C.'81.113

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N.Y. C. 6s,'83. 98
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..100
22,000 M.& Es.7s,'71. 99
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 80
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st......b. c.112
20,000 Un.P.1st...b. c. 92¾
11,000 Un.P. S.F.b. c. 76½
20,000 do......... 76⅜
30,000 do......s3. 76½
3,000 Gal. & Chi.1st.104
50 Del.& Hud.Canal.116
900 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 82⅜
900 do......... 82¼
300 do......s3. 82¼
300 do......... 82⅛
500 do.....b30. 82¼
100 United States Ex. 65
100 do......b. c. 65
24 Am. Ex......b. c. 65⅜
100 do......... 65½
100 Wells-F. Ex.b. c. 84
3000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 45
800 do......... 44⅞
1300 do......... 45
700 do......... 45⅛
100 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c.101⅞
400 do......... 102
500 Erie......b. c.b3. 28⅝
3900 do......... 28⅝
200 do......c. 28⅜
400 do......s3. 28½
500 do......b3. 28⅝
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 77½
1700 L.S.& M.S..b. c. 81⅜
1200 do......b3. 81½
500 do......b30. 81⅜
500 do......b3. 81⅜
800 do......... 81½
400 do......b3. 81⅝
1000 do......s3. 81½
800 Un. Pac......b. c. 36½
100 do......s3. 36½
40 Clev. & P. g'd.b.c. 88⅝
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 62¼
2800 Chic. & N.W,b.c. 46⅝
100 do......c. 46½
500 do......... 46½
800 do......... 46⅝
100 N. J. Cen....b. c.107
400 T., W. & W..b. c. 32¼
700 do......... 32⅜
100 do......... 32¼
300 do......b3. 32⅜
500 do......... 32⅜
150 Chic., B. & Q......103⅞
10 do......b. c.104
100 do......... 103¾
100 C. & R. I.b. c.s4.101⅞
900 do......... 102
1000 do......... 102⅛
400 do......s3.102
50 do......... 102
900 do......... 102⅛
1300 do......... 102¼
500 do......c.102¼
10 do......... 101¾
200 do......s3.102⅛
1000 do......... 102¼
700 do......... 102
33 Chic. & Alton....101⅞
200 C.,M.& S. P.b.c.c. 40¼
400 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 58¾
200 do......b3. 58¾
500 O. & M...b. c.b3. 33⅛
300 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 26½
100 A. & T. H. Pf.b. c. 26½
100 St.L.I.M. & S.b c. 27
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 47⅜
100 do......... 47¼
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 10⅜
600 do......... 10½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 76½
1,000 do......... 76⅝
13,000 N. J. Cen. con.103¾
100 West. Union..s3. 82⅛
700 do......... 82¼
1500 do......... 82⅛
500 do......... 82
700 do......s3. 81⅞
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.101⅞
100 Pac. Mail.....b3. 45¼
500 do.....s60. 45
2700 do......... 45¼
400 do......... 45⅜
100 do......b3. 45⅜
300 do......... 45¼
100 do......b3. 45¼
500 do......... 45⅛
100 C., B. & Q....b3.104
100 St. L. & I. M...... 27½
100 do......... 28
600 Erie Railway...... 28½
100 do......c. 28½
200 do......b3. 28⅝
300 do......... 28½
1100 do......... 28⅜
200 do......b3. 28⅜
1200 do......... 28¾
100 H. & St. Jo........ 26¾
1300 North-western.. 46⅝
100 do......b30. 46⅝
1600 do......... 46¾
900 do......... 46⅞
300 do......b3. 47
1000 do......... 47
200 do......... 47⅛
200 do......... 47
200 do......... 46⅞
300 do......b3. 47
300 do......... 46⅞
800 do......... 46¾
1800 do......... 46½
1300 do......... 46⅝
200 Rock Island......102⅛
100 do......s3.102
100 do......... 102⅛
1000 do......... 102¼
400 do......... 102⅛
750 do......... 102
100 do......... 102⅛
200 do......b3.102¼
200 do......... 102⅛
100 do......s5.102
300 do......... 102
400 C., C. & I. C...... 10⅜
100 Union Pac....b3. 36½
900 do......... 36⅜
2000 do......... 36½
200 do......s3. 36⅜
300 do......... 36¼
500 Lake Shore...b3. 81½
400 do......... 81½
1000 do......... 81⅜
600 do......... 81¼
500 do......s3. 81⅛
700 do......... 81⅛
400 do......b3. 81¼
300 do......... 81⅛
1300 St. Paul......... 40⅜
900 do......... 40¼
200 do......... 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40
200 do......... 39⅞
700 Tol. & Wab........ 32¼
200 do......b3. 32⅜
600 do......... 32⅜
400 do......... 32¼
100 do......s3. 32⅛
200 do......... 32⅛
200 do......... 32
400 Ohio & Miss...... 33⅛
700 do......b3. 33¼
500 do......b3. 33⅜
400 do......s5. 33¼
700 do......... 33¼
200 do......... 33⅜
600 do......b3. 33⅜
1900 do......s3. 33¼
300 do......... 33¼
100 do......b3. 33¼

TUESDAY, December 1—P. M.

The Stock market was again the scene of much excitement. The total of the day's sales is rather under that of yesterday, but the prices at the close, as will be seen by our comparative table below, are in most cases materially higher than last night's. The interest manifested in the leading specialties was increased, and while the movements of some stocks were eccentric and irregular, showing many changes both in price and temper, the general tone of the market remains decidedly bullish. Large sales to realize were frequently followed by still larger purchases at an advance, and while the last transactions of the day were, as on Monday, at a range somewhat below the extreme quotations, the firmness of the whole market was conspicuous. There are indications of new buyers, the people who are said never to come in until stocks have gone up; but if it be true that the public really do thus postpone their purchases until an advance has been established it must also be said that they are in this respect not materially unlike other people. The professional speculators who actually buy stocks when they are cheap and neglected are very few indeed. The great majority always prefer to see them "active" and advancing, "even if they have to pay more for them."

North-western, St. Paul, and Wabash have still continued to be the principal favorites, and, with the exception of St. Paul, they leave off fully ½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Monday. Lake Shore was firm, with heavy sales at an advance. Western Union was largely dealt in, and Union Pacific, which, yesterday, was weak and depressed in the face of a general improvement, took a fresh start to-day and set a good example to the rest. In Erie there were at first considerable sales at a decline to 27⅝ on the publication of the proceedings of yesterday in the Angell suit, but when it became known that the injunction had been removed by the same Judge who granted it, the price at once recovered 1 ⅌ cent. to 28⅝. Some new device will now be in order, since the present mode of attack has so signally failed of its purpose. Pacific Mail exhibited a good degree of strength with a recovery to 45⅛ at the last. Rock Island was more than usually animated, and sold finally at 102.

Government bonds did not fall off, as might have been expected on the decline in Gold, and the registered issues, which are quoted ex January interest, have even improved ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., the cheaper look of the price since the interest (say 3⅜ ⅌ cent.) was deducted having brought in many buyers. The demand was almost wholly for domestic account. In State bonds the only transaction of any moment was a sale of $50,000 Missouri sixes long bonds at 98, an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. Railroad bonds were in active request, and prices materially better, the Pacific Railroad issues continuing to take the lead. Central firsts sell at 96¾, Union firsts at 93, and the sinking funds as high as 76⅝.

Money was much more active. The early business was at 3½ ⅌ cent., but the rate soon advanced to 4, and later in the day considerable sums were lent at as much as 5 ⅌ cent., which was the final rate. The demand for money is doubtless connected with the change of front in the stock market, on the part of many operators, and with the increase of orders to buy stocks for a rise.

Cable advices quote Consols at 93⅛ for money, and 92⅛, ex-interest, for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England "on balance" to-day was only £2,000. The rate for money on Government securities at the London Stock Exchange is 5 ⅌ cent., and for discount of prime three months' bills in open market 5⅜ ⅌ cent., or ⅝ ⅌ cent. below the bank rate, and 3-16 cheaper than last reported. French rentes are last quoted at 62fr. 15c. Our bonds are generally firmer abroad, 1865s, old, being quoted at 106¼; 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 104¼; and new fives, 103¼. The lower price of Gold here brings the two markets so near a level that no transactions could be made in the way of either export or import of our securities, though in one or two cases outward shipments of yesterday were countermanded, bonds repurchased in London and sold out here, and gold bought to cover yesterday's sales.

Sterling exchange is weaker, though dull and not quotably lower. The rates are $4 85½ and $4 90½ nominal, and $4 85 and $4 90 for such business as was done. A reason for the dullness may be found in the fact that Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. were not drawing to-day, the house being closed in consequence of a domestic affliction in the family of one of the partners.

Gold opened at 112¼, and was soon offered at that, sold at 112⅛, recovered to 112¼, sales and bid, but weakened to 112 by noon, under a free supply from the bull party, and the absence of any unpleasant news from abroad, and sold mostly at 112 during the afternoon, though with a few transactions at 111 15-16; at the close the latter price was bid and 112 asked. The rates for loans of gold were 1 ⅌ cent. for carrying to "flat," and 3 ⅌ cent. to 1-64 for borrowing, (the latter in the afternoon and exceptional,) and finally 1 ⅌ cent. for carrying. The engagements of Specie for export are $400,000 in addition to $300,000 reported yesterday, and already on board the steamer City of Montreal, which is detained.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $91,000 in gold for interest, and $5,000 in redemption of bonds.

Internal Revenue receipts at Washington, $160,000; National Bank notes received for redemption, $310,000.

The following shows the day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$44,898,000
Gold balances	1,379,593
Currency balances	1,547,955

And at the Clearing House:

Currency exchanges	79,750,256
Currency balances	3,437,616
Gold exchanges	4,989,350
Gold balances	875,968

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

Gold receipts	$509,110 14
Gold payments	228,536 53
Gold balance	54,698,242 29
Currency receipts	739,229 35
Currency payments	1,019,765 45
Currency balance	48,890,367 59
Customs	377,000 00

The following is the comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 1, and since Jan. 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week	$4,344,898	$5,493,950	$5,068,901
Previous	210,859,293	271,775.095	260,149,145
Since Jan. 1	$215,204,191	$277,269,045	$265,218,046
Gold	112⅝	109⅛	112

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Nov. 27—Brig Tulen, Belize—Gold	$2,558
Nov. 27—Steamer Columbus, Havana—Gold	100,000
Nov. 27—Steamer City of Panama, Aspinwall—	
Silver	4,000
Gold	1,164
Total for the week	$107,722
Previously reported	4,865,240
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$4,972,962
Same time, 1873	17,328,927
Same time, 1872	5,444,723

The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day at Washington were: Currency, $16,750,000; coin, $83,000,000; coin certificates, $23,000,000. Total Treasury disbursements for the month of November, $12,000,000, exclusive of interest and principal of debt. There remain outstanding at this date $17,250,000, called bonds, on which interest has ceased. The Treasury holds $27,000,000 in coin above all its coin liabilities.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 1.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	120	120
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1881	113	113
American Gold	112¼	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	101⅞
Harlem	131	130½
Erie	28⅜	28¼
Lake Shore	80⅝	81⅛
Wabash	31½	32
Rock Island	101⅜	102
North-western	46⅛	46⅝
North-western Preferred	62⅝	62¾
St. Paul	39⅞	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	59	58¾
Union Pacific	35⅜	36¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	45⅛
Panama	116	116
Western Union	81⅝	81⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33	33¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	10	10⅜
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107
D., L. and Western	109¼	..
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	16	16½
Iron Mountain	26¼	28
Missouri Pacific	47¼	47¼

RANGE OF PRICES TO-DAY.

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	102	101⅝	3,100
Erie	28⅝	27⅝	31,790
Lake Shore	81⅝	80¾	30,110
Wabash	32½	31¾	24,825
North-western	47⅛	45⅞	36,305
North-western Preferred	62½	62	2,300
Rock Island	102¼	101½	17,110
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40½	39¾	29,360
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	58¾	58¾	600
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	32⅞	10,500
C., C., C. and I.	65	65	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Union Pacific	36⅝	35⅜	35,600
C., C. and Ind. Central	10½	10	1,825
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26¾	26	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	35	34¾	300
Fort Wayne	95⅛	95⅛	100
Pittsburg	88⅝	88¼	160
Michigan Central	77⅞	77½	160
D., L. and Western	109⅜	109⅜	20
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	81¾	23,200
Pacific Mail	45⅜	44½	17,000
Quicksilver	35⅞	35½	300
Quicksilver Preferred	45¾	45¼	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	84	84	100
American Express	65½	65½	124
United States Express	65	65	200
Atlantic-Pacific Preferred	16¾	16½	900
Missouri Pacific	47½	47¼	466
Iron Mountain	28	26½	900
Total shares sold			268,355

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	116¼	*116½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	116	*116¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	120¼	120½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114½	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅜	*115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	118⅞	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	*116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	119⅞	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	115⅞	*116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119¾	120
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	113	113⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅞	113⅛
Gold	111⅞	112

*Ex-int.

The following were the bids for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 36
Alabama 5s, '86..... 36
Arkansas 6s Funded. 20
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 8
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R. 8
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O 8
Ark. 7s,M.,O.& R.R. 8
Ark. 7s,Ark. Cen. R. 8
California 7s.........115
Connecticut 6s.......104
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102
Illinois War Loan...102
Louisana 6s......... 26
Louisiana 6s new bds. 25
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt. 21
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 21
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 25
Michigan 6s, '78–'79.103½
Michigan 6s, '83.....103½
Michigan 7s, '90.....101
Mo. 6s, due in '74....101
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 98¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 98½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 96
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 97
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 97
Mo.Fdg bs.,due in'94. 96
Mo.L.b.,d'e'81to'91in. 96
Mo.Asy.orUn.,d'e'92. 94¼
Han. & St.Jo.,due'75.101
Han. & St.Jo.,due'76. 98
Han. & St.Jo.,due'86. 94
Han. & St.Jo.,due'87. 94
N.Y. Reg.B'ty Loan.108½
N.Y. Coupon B....L109
N.Y. 6s Can. L. '75..110
N.Y. 6s Can. L. '77..110
N.Y. 6s Can. L. '78..110
N.Y. 6s G. Reg. '87..110
N.Y. 6s G. Con. '87 .110
N.Y. 6s G. Loan, '83.110
N.Y. 6s G. Loan, '91.115
N.Y. 5s G. Loan, '75.110
N.Y. 5s G. Loan, '76.110
N. C.6s, April & Oct. 25
N. 6s,C. N. C.R.,Jan. & July.......... 50
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Ap. & October......... 50
N. C. 6s,coup.off Jan. & July.......... 35
N. C. 6s, coup.off Ap. and Oct......... 35
N. C. 6s, F. A. '66... 18
N. C. 6s, N. B.J. & J. 12½
N. C. 6s, N. B.A.&O. 12⅝
N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 2.. 5
Ohio 6s, '75..........101½
Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ohio 6s, '86..........106
Rhode Island 6s.....104
S. C. 6s.............. 30
S. C. 6s, Jan.& July. 21½
S. C. 6s, Apl.& Oct.. 21
S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.. 25
S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.............. 17
S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.............. 17
S. C. 7s, '88......... 18
S. C. 7s, Non-F. Bds. 6
Tenn. 6s, old......... 74
Tenn 6s, old, ex-C... 55¾
Tenn. 6s, new Bds... 74
Tenn. 6s, new, ex-C. 55⅜
Tenn. 6s, new series. 55¾
Va. 6s, old........... 38
Va. 6s, new Bds, '66. 39
Va. 6s, new Bds, '67. 38
Va. 6s, Con. Bds 58½
Va. 6s, ex-mat. Con. 54¼
Va. 6s. ex-m. C..2d S. 41

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st..106¾
Albany & Susq. 2d...101¾
Albany & Susq. 3d.. 98
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 23¾
Bur.C.R.&M.1st7s g. 50
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 51½
Chicago & Alton 1st.109
Chicago & Alt. Inc..100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st...106
St.L.Jack&Chic. 1st. 96
Chic.B.&Q.8 ⅌ c. 1st.112
Chic. R. I. & Pac....107½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.109⅞
Cen.R. of N. J. C. C..103½
Am.Dock&Imp. bds.101½
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.107¾
Mil.&S.P1st7 3-10PD. 91
Mil.&St.P.7sg'dR. D. 84
Mil.&S.P. 1stLa.C.D. 90
Mil.&S.P.1stI.&MD. 78½
Mil.&St.P.1st I. & D. 74
Mil.&St.P.1st C.&M. 80½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..101½
Chic.&N.W.Int.bds. 96
Chic.&N.W.Conbds. 90
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 99
Chic.&N.W.C.g'd bs. x81
Iowa & Mid. 1st..... 84½
Gal. & Chic. Ext....104
Winona & St. P. 1st. 70
Winona & St. P. 2d. 60
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F.104
Del., L. & W. 1st. ..101⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s C.x106
Morris & Essex 1st..108
Morris & Essex 2d..103½
Morris & Essex C... 94
Erie 1st Ext..........103
Erie 2d 7s, '79........101
Erie 3d 7s, '83........100½
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 97½
Erie 5th 7s, '88.......x95
Long Dock bonds..x100
Han. & St. J. L. G..103
Han. & St. J. 8s C... 85⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75..101
Ced. F. & M. 1st..... 83
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 42
M. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d...... 99⅞
M.S.N.I.S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.104½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....104½
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds. 99
C., P. & A. O. Bds...102½
C., P. & A. N. Bds.. 98½
D., M. & Tol. Bonds. 99½
Buf. & Erie N. Bds.. 90½
Buf. & State Line 7s.103
Kal. & W.Pigeon 1st 87
Lake Shore Div.-Bds 98½
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.102½
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.101¼
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. x91½
Mar. & Cin. 1st.......103½
M. C. Con. 7s, 1992.. 99¾
M.C. 1st, 8s, 1882,S.F.111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100½
N. Y. C. 6s, 1883..... 98½
N. Y. C. 6s, 1887.....101
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E...... 97
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub....... 97
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.112¾
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.111½
H. R. 7s, 2d,S. F., '85.100
H. R. 7s, 3d, 1875....100
Har. 1st, 7s, C.......107½
Har. 1st, 7s, R........107¾
N. Missouri 1st...... 85
O. & Miss. C. S. F... 97½
O. & Miss. Consol'd. 95½
O. & Miss. 2d, Con.. 80
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 96½
Cen. Pac. State A.bs.105½
Western Pacific bds. 86¼
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 92⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 88⅜
Union P.In.past due. 90
Union P. Sink. F.... 76⅜
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 86¾
Pac.R.of Mo. 1st C.B. 70
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 79
Pac. R. 7s G. by Mo.100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...111½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...104
C. & P. Con. Sink. F.100¾
C. & P. 3d............101
C. & P. 4th........... 95
Col., Chic. & Ind.1st. 68
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 27
St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d. 70
Alton & T. H. 1st...102¼
Alton & T. H. 2d In. 74
B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.. 95½
Tol. P. & W.E. D... 81
Tol., P. & W. W. D. 71
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 91
T. & W.1st St. L. D. 75
T. & W. 2d........... 72⅝
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88½
Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 65

And for the City Bank Shares:

America..............150
American Exchange.112
Butchers' and Drov.130
Central National....102
Chemical............1500¼
City.................300
Commerce...........117½
Corn Exchange......122½
First National.......200
Fourth National.... 97½
Fulton...............145
Gallatin National...128½
German American.. 85
Hanover.............100½
Irving...............130
Leather Manuf'rs'...175
Manhattan...........147
Mechanics'..........138
Merchants'..........119⅛
Metropolitan........136
Nassau..............105
New-York............125
Oriental.............150
Peoples'.............142
Republic.............103

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHOICE INVESTMENT.

The undersigned desires a purchaser for four notes of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, (Stamford, Conn.,) running respectively 24, 30, 36, and 42 months from 19th August, 1873, aggregating forty-six hundred eighty-one and 4-100 dollars, ($4,681 04). Address JAMES B. FLOYD, No. 168 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Cotton easy; demand fair. Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 8,934 bales; gross, 10,220 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,872; to France, 3,487 bales; coastwise, 1,150 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; stock, 135,550 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; good Ordinary, 13⅛c.@13 13-32c.; net receipts, 5,041 bales; sales, 2,885 bales; stock, 96,506 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,054 bales; gross, 2,155 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,090 bales; coastwise, 1,030 bales; sales, 2,388 bales; stock, 67,416 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14c.; low Middling, 13¾c.; good ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 2,975 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,[illegible] bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 52,556 bales.

The New York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RED TAPE—THE WIDOW HUNT—Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GRAND DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BOWERY THEATRE.—IDLEWILD—PO-CO-HON-TAS—WAR DANCES, &c.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Democratic papers have been very careful since the elections to make no sign with regard to the future policy of their party. The reasons for this are sufficiently clear to all political observers. The Democrats simply cannot afford to state plainly what they would do with the finances or with the South. They can easily get through the approaching short session of Congress without disclosing their plans. After that, they will not, as matters at present stand, be called upon to do or say anything until the early part of 1876, for the month of December, 1875, can very easily be frittered away. This arrangement may be very satisfactory to Democratic leaders, but is it a desirable one for the country? If the Democrats have a better policy to produce than that which the Republicans have offered to the country, why not give them an early opportunity of telling us what it is? The new Congress should meet as soon after the close of the forthcoming session as possible, and provision can easily be made for that. Let the Democrats show us their hands. Silence may be the best policy for them, but it is a very poor policy for the interests of the people at large.

It will be ten days before Acting Mayor VANCE can enter upon the full discharge of all the functions of his office. After that he will have twenty-one working days in which to serve. The idle talk which is already indulged in about the desirability of replacing vulnerable officials by Republican appointees against whom no charges can be made by a Democratic Administration, starts, we think, from an imperfect estimate of Mr. VANCE's good sense. If the Democrats intend turning the City Government upside down, let them take the full responsibility of that proceeding. It would be a most perilous way of serving the Republican Party to do anything which might help the Democrats to shift the responsibility of future misgovernment. The more rope there is given to the Kelly-Wickham administration, to which the people have delivered the City, the sooner will its true character and purposes become apparent.

We give this morning the report of the Special Committee of the Council of Political Reform on the constitutional amendments in this State, as presented by the Chairman, Mr. DORMAN B. EATON. The majorities by which the amendments were adopted range from about 86,000 to about 400,000. No more striking comment could be made on the zeal and energy with which the canvass has been conducted than the simple statement of these majorities. It is due to the Council of Political Reform to say that the burden of organizing this canvass has fallen upon its members, and [illegible] by them [illegible] in the most [illegible]. Opposed by both political parties, the amendments must have failed through the mere mechanical difficulty of the lack of ballots at the polls if these gentlemen had not undertaken to supply that lack. How much labor was involved in this task may be imagined when we mention that 10,000 citizens in various parts of the State were, by the efforts of the Council, enlisted in it.

The defection among the Carlist leaders seems growing, although there is evidently much more accord among them than might be expected, considering the small pay and few hopes for the future which they possess. The insurrection will in time, however, be brought to an end by the falling away of its forces. The Republicans have latterly been adopting the policy of ravaging the country through which they pass, and which they temporarily occupy; and this has don much to discourage the Carlists. When forage gives out, DON CARLOS will do well to go over the frontier.

How clearly the progress of epidemics is within the power of man has been very well illustrated by the terrible ravages of small-pox in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on One Hundred and Sixty-second street. Some years ago Gen. VIELE pointed out in language as emphatic as could be desired the obvious risks to which the gross neglect of sanitary precautions had exposed the inmates of that institution. He showed that while the internal construction of the buildings was all that could be desired, their architectural arrangement formed several interior courts unprovided with proper drainage, and which must always be damp. There was a total absence of systematic ventilation, and the entire sewage of the institution had been suffered "to flow in an open channel in a ravine, and empty itself into a slough of about an acre in extent at the foot of the ravine, which although occasionally overflowed by the tide, is every day exposed to the direct action of the rays of the sun. Here a black, fetid mass of decomposing matter generates incessantly malarious gases, which have had the effect of prostrating a large number of the inmates with typhus fever." After a warning like this, the most radical measures of sanitary reform ought to have been adopted by the managers of the institution. The extent of its present suffering from the ravages of small-pox suggests the conclusion that Gen. VIELE's timely protest went unheeded.

The Board of State Canvassers has been summoned to meet at the office of the Secretary of State on Friday. It is composed of the Controller, Attorney General, State Engineer, and Secretary of State—three members forming a quorum. Its duties are to declare the final result of the canvass of votes cast for State officers, Congressmen, &c., and to give certificates of election to the candidates who have majorities on their side. These majorities are large enough this year to make the labors of the Board both light and uninteresting.

Diphtheria, its causes, prevention, and treatment, formed the subject of an important report made to the Board of Health yesterday by Dr. SMITH, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. The value of this document lies in its practical suggestions relative to the predisposing conditions of the disease, and the means by which its ravages may be checked. These are serious questions, and the board has directed publication of the report, in order that it may receive general attention.

INCREASED DUTIES—MR. BLODGETT'S DEFENSIVE PLEA.

Our Washington letter on Monday gave the reply of Mr. BLODGETT to an article in THE TIMES respecting a large increase made by the Government, since June 22, 1874, upon the rates of duty enforced by the Treasury Department on the first day of the previous December. We described such increase as a violation of the pledge that the Poland revision should not vary the rates "in force" in December, 1873.

Mr. BLODGETT replies that the old laws "have not been changed by the new *Code*, except in a very few and unimportant particulars." This is an admitted violation of the pledge, and whether it is "unimportant" will depend on the facts, which Congress should investigate. We think the increase will turn out to be very important. Mr. BLODGETT pleads that the Revision Committee "was absolutely compelled, to give a construction to all doubtful provisions of law." Why "compelled"? "A construction" which way? To increase or diminish the rates? And if to increase, where did the committee obtain its authority in face of its own undertaking not to do it? The pages of the *Congressional Record* for Feb. 19, 1874, show that to Mr. BLODGETT, as an Appraiser General in Philadelphia, Mr. POLAND intrusted that part of the revision relating to the tariff; and other pages of the *Record* show that the House and Senate adopted the work on the assurance that no word or sentence of the old law had been modified, either in letter or legal effect. If the Executive or the courts had given an interpretation to doubtful clauses, this promise implied that the interpretation should stand. But what will the public say to the confession, now made by Mr. BLODGETT, that he or the committee injected into the Revision *their own* interpretation of ambiguous laws, and withheld the fact from Congress?

After that body adjourned, Mr. BLODGETT was called upon by Secretary BRISTOW to interpret, as an executive officer, his own interpretation, as a virtual legislator, of the new Code; and we give him the benefit of what our correspondent says was the clear and brief "substance" of his language of reply to our article:

"Of course among the Tariff laws were many paragraphs about which questions of interpretation had been raised. All these subjects had been fully discussed, in the department or elsewhere, and the results of the discussions were matters of record, which the committee could, and did, carefully examine in all cases. They obtained all the light possible to be had on these questions, either from decisions made in the past or from consultation with the most eminent lawyers accessible, and what *they considered* to be the proper meaning of the law was embodied in the Code. Nearly all the points on which it was supposed further questions could be fairly raised were brought to the attention of the House, either by the committee or by members who were watching *all sorts of special interests*, and whatever changes of law may really have been made were incorporated after careful discussion, and so far as was possible, with full knowledge of all parties interested. If it turns out that the Committee of Revision has misinterpreted the will of Congress in any particular case, the remedy is very easy to apply when the facts are brought to the attention of Congress during the next session."

We have examined the *Congressional Record* with care, and we find that very few members of the House attended the evening sessions of the "Committee of the Whole" which had the tariff under consideration; and that when the committee reported back the bill, these changes thus confessed to have been made in rates of duty, either by new provisions or by new interpretations of old provisions, were not called to the attention either of the House or Senate. They are, in fact, now, for the first time, authoritatively exhibited to the country.

Certain changes having been admitted by Mr. BLODGETT, who is at the head of the Revenue Bureau of the Treasury, it is not necessary for us to point out in detail how his cunning language of reply appears to an uninstructed person to be a denial of the correctness of our table, but is really nothing of the kind. It cannot be denied that a large class of dress goods made of silk and cotton, imported since 1862, and which from that date has been taxed at thirty-five per cent., was made by Mr. BLODGETT after June, 1874, to pay fifty per cent. ad valorem. A general printed circular of the Treasury Department of Aug. 21, 1874, attests the correctness of the table published by us as to nearly all the articles contained therein; and if any one doubts he has only to buy HEYL's *Import Duties for* 1874, which is indorsed by the department, and compare it with the rates given by the same compiler as in force previous to June, 1874. It is no satisfaction to the country, when changes have really been effected in rates of duty without its consent, to be told either that the new Code did not do it because the new language of that Code expresses what the codifiers thought the old law expressed, or that Mr. BLODGETT thinks Secretaries CHASE or BOUTWELL erred. It is not a question of reasons, but of facts.

As to "books," the department's printed decision of Aug. 27, 1874, increases the rate which, Aug. 22, 1872, the department, by a similar general circular, enforced and continued till the former date. No doubt the publishers resisted the first decision. As to "castile soap," a printed instruction before us, issued by the department July 30, 1874, declares that it repeals and supersedes the department's decision of Feb. 11, 1873, and increases the rate as our table shows. As to "argols," if no change be made "by the Code," how was it made, for the duty on partially-refined argols is now just twice what it was on the 1st day of December last? Mr. POLAND, in a printed card, has denied that his *Code* changed the law from what it formerly was. As to "fans," if any one will consult any published schedule of rates used at the Custom-house prior to June, 1874, with either OGDEN's or HEYL's rates, enforced in Custom-houses since that date, he will find that while, in the former, certain fans pay thirty-five per cent. less ten per cent., those same fans now pay thirty-five per cent. net.

We have no time to go further with details, but leave the matter to-day with the single question, what does Mr. BLODGETT mean by his statements to our correspondent?

A STRANGELY MANAGED COMPANY.

The proceedings of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company have latterly attracted much attention, and several letters have been addressed to us with the view of obtaining information on various points which are at present shrouded in mystery. One correspondent asked the Directors to explain why they have kept back a proper report of the state of the company's affairs during the past eighteen months? And certainly such a question seems to be well deserving of an answer. It is always very suspicious when the Directors of a company decline to place before the shareholders and the public an official and open account of their stewardship. If there is nothing to hide, why practise the arts of concealment? Then, again, within the past few days the Directors are reported to have made great efforts to bolster up their stock in the market. At whose expense has this been done?

On Tuesday a correspondent quoted the schedule of assets and liabilities of the Pacific Mail Company, as given in the annual report dated May 1, 1873, (the last which the Directors have seen fit to issue,) showing that at that time the Company had assets, after paying for its new steamers, amounting to $1,641,585 09. This correspondent put the following questions: "If the company have been making money in operating the line, what has become of the above $1,641,585 09? And how can the company now have a floating debt?" It does not appear to us that these are questions of that kind which any company can afford to pass over unnoticed. They are not likely to drop out of sight and be forgotten. And if there is nothing wrong in the affairs of the company, we should think that the Directors would be very glad to offer an explanation. Since they will not voluntarily produce this explanation, we must take leave to call their attention to the following figures, which tell a very awkward tale:

ASSETS.

	May 1, 1873.	Nov. 1874.
Cash and call loans	$626,140 30	60,000 00
$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. gold bonds	100,000 00	......
Cash with agents and Pursers	647,061 00	......
500 shares Panama Railroad stock	45,000 00	......
2,085 shares California Dry Dock stock	100,335 90	......
7,867 tons Coal	1,129,267 65	*800,000 00
Outfit and supplies	353,642 77	*200,000 00
Bills receivable	840,000 00	......
6,000 shares Pacific Mail stock		270,000 00
Total	$3,841,448 96	$1,330,000 00

* The coal and supplies on hand Nov. 1874, are estimated, and will probably be rather below than above the figures named.

LIABILITIES.

	May 1, 1873.	Nov., 1874.
Bills payable	......	$468,625 76
Bills payable, charter steamer Mikado	......	40,000 00
Due Russel Sage	......	112,000 00
Due Panama Railroad	......	500,000 00
Due San Francisco Agency, estimated	......	230,000 00
Due Accounts Payable	164,793 30	150,000 00
Due insurance	......	165,000 00
Due eight new iron steamers. Total cost, $4,500,000—less paid, $2,364,930 13	2,135,069 87	190,000 00
Total	$2,299,863 17	$1,855,625 76

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	May 31, 1873.	Nov., 1874.
Total Assets	$3,841,448 26	$1,330,000 00
Total Liabilities	2,299,863 17	1,855,625 76
Assets over Liabilities	$1,541,585 09	
Liabilities over Assets, November, 1874	525,625 76—	$525,625 76
Receipts from other sources than earnings:		
Steamer Montana sold	$72,000 00	
Steamer Ocean Queen sold	30,000 00	
Steamer New-York sold	231,000 00	
Real Estate in San Francisco	25,000 00	
Total loss operating the line for 18 months	$2,425,210 85	

If these figures are erroneous in any respect, we shall be glad to make the necessary corrections. But, as we understand, they are strictly correct. In that case, they show a total loss in operating the line, during the last eighteen months, of $2,425,210 85. And yet the persons actively interested in the company hope to counteract the effect of these facts by going into the market and selling their own stock. Can they suppose that such tactics as those will long mislead anybody? What seems to be imperatively needed is a fair, and an honest explanation from the company, and in the absence of that, the Directors must expect to see their property injured.

The following letter was addressed to us yesterday on this subject:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it true, as announced in the morning papers, that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has sold its 6,000 shares of stock at 44½?

If so, in the absence of any denial on the part of the company of the recently-published statement concerning its affairs, it is a partial confirmation of its truth.

If this last statement is true, clearly the one published in September last was not, and the managers certainly are not such dunces as not to have foreseen the present emergency in time to have sold the company's stock at about 50. Or did the speculative Directors then have stock of their own to sell, or has this sale of the company's stock been postponed to the last possible moment so as to permit these "gentlemen" to first get out a good line of shorts?

This matter, in the face of that September statement, should be thoroughly probed, and if there has been willful and intentional deception practiced, those who have been guilty of it should be made to suffer.

H. G. HAMILTON.

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

The rather sensational telegram about the illness and incipient insanity of the Czar recalls to public attention one of the most remarkable figures in the gallery of European royalty. ALEXANDER II. was suddenly called, some nineteen years ago, to assume the government of eighty millions of people. A man more thoroughly unlike his father and predecessor it would be difficult to conceive. NICHOLAS lived as plainly as one of the troopers of his guard, despised all amusement save the sport of soldiering, was an autocrat down to the smallest details of government, and repressed smoking in the streets of the capital with as much vigor as he quelled an insurrection among his troops or drowned a Polish revolt in blood. ALEXANDER likes good living, is fond of hunting, shooting, and the theatre; he has never shown the passion of his race for military pastime, and as the recent Brussels Conference testifies, he has exhibited a solicitous anxiety, which his father would have thoroughly despised, to mitigate the horrors of war. The time which NICHOLAS used to spend in the capital awaiting the daily reports of his Chief of Police about the most trifling accidents or offenses, is spent by ALEXANDER in traveling through some part of his vast dominions, in visiting foreign sovereigns, or in drinking the waters of Carlsbad and Ems. His father's familiars were stiff, pragmatical Generals of the old school, who detested as much as himself anything in the shape of liberalism. ALEXANDER has braved the terror of revolution in his pursuit of great reforms, and has taken into his counsels men whom his father would have sent to Siberia. The one was a strong-willed, brutal, despotic soldier, without a trace of pity in his composition, and with but little of the generosity often found associated with such a character. The other is a cultured, good-natured, and sensitive genman, with an absolute distaste for severity, and an almost feminine capacity for deep and tender attachments.

The present rumor about the impending insanity of the Czar is not exactly a new one. Frequent fits of melancholy have led people before now to predict that his life would terminate with softening of the brain. His well-known friendship for HOME, the spiritualist, and the suddenness with which he was accustomed to summon the celebrated medium to commune with him at Ems, used to make the wiseacres shake their heads and hint that the Czar was "queer." The ROMANOFFS have produced mad emperors before now, though up to the time of ALEXANDER I. their derangement invariably took rather savage forms. PAUL I., the grandfather of the present Emperor, was assassinated through a conspiracy of nobles whom his violent caprices had goaded to frenzy. His son ALEXANDER, surnamed the Blessed—the same who did so much to infuse gentleness into the triumph of the allies over NAPOLEON—died, it is said, from poison taken under the influence of a lingering melancholy to which he was first subject after his return from the armed occupation of Paris.

With a hereditary predisposition to his uncle's complaint, the second ALEXANDER was, during his youth and early manhood, subjected to influences well calculated to jar the fibres of so sensitive a nature. At six years of age he and his mother were exposed on the balcony of the palace to the fire of the regiments of the Imperial Guard who revolted on the death of ALEXANDER I. As a child, the gentleness of his character used to excite his father to frequent explosions of anger, and as NICHOLAS was said to have chastised his children with his own hand, the young ALEXANDER was probably very early disenchanted with the life of a palace. As a youth there were selected for him the sternest tutors whom NICHOLAS could find among his officers, by way of crushing out the tender traits which the old Emperor so much despised. It is said that up to years of manhood ALEXANDER never got over the terror with which that unrelenting disciplinarian, Gen. ZINOVIEFF, used to inspire him when a boy.

Up to the age of thirty the heir-apparent of all the Russias had to attend his father wherever he went, was allowed no separate establishment for himself or his wife and children, and during the life of NICHOLAS he never dared to smoke in the Emperor's presence or with his knowledge. Released from a tutelage like this at the age of thirty-seven, the wonder is that ALEXANDER II. turned out to be the capable man of business, the thoughtful and beneficent statesman, and the really great ruler which he has proved. The decay of the faculties of such a man would be a misfortune, not only for Russia, but for the world. While he lives and reigns, people will feel confident that the one word which can throw Russia into a great European war will never be spoken, save under pressure of the most imperative necessity. Russia has entered, under her present Emperor, on a career of material and intellectual progress which should one day bring her within the pale of advanced civilization. An autocrat so thoughtful, so gentle, and so just as ALEXANDER II. she can hardly hope to see again, and it would be one of the saddest incidents in contemporary history if the name, which the emancipation of 44,000,000 of serfs has covered with imperishable glory, should be destined to become extinct amid mental paralysis and oblivion.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

In a country like ours, where cities, towns, and villages are widely scattered over a vast territory, any postal service must be costly and extensive. It cannot, in this generation, be made self-sustaining without imposing upon the people a direct tax which seems burdensome and unreasonable. Inspired by the example of Governments of more densely populated countries, our national policy of late years has been to reduce the rates of postage to the lowest possible point, make the postal system subserve a great variety of popular interests, and supply pecuniary deficiencies by special appropriations from the general fund. The people call newspaper and letter postage a "tax on knowledge;" a high rate is unpopular, and penny postage is a boon toward securing which all the legislation on this subject has steadily moved during the past ten years. Progress in this direction has been very marked. A minimum of three cents for letter postage is but a slight tax in the estimation of those who recollect when it was common for a single domestic letter to cost twelve and a half cents, and not uncommon for business men to pay eighteen and three-quarter cents on a large proportion of their letters from distant parts of our own Republic. It is not long since the absurd rule of gauging postage rates by the number of miles traveled compelled the people of the Pacific States to pay ten cents on every letter transmitted between points on the Atlantic and on the Pacific seaboard. We have passed all that; cheap postage is now so fully established that we can never return to higher rates.

Postmaster General JEWELL, in his admirable and business-like report, suggests rather than elaborates one or two points connected with the postal service which directly grow out of the anomalous condition of Post Office affairs. For the first time in a lifetime devoted actively to successful business, he finds himself in charge of an establishment that does not pay expenses. To a correct business-man, of course, this state of things is suggestive only of one end—bankruptcy. Accordingly, the Postmaster General has addressed himself with great zeal to the task of reducing expenses, in order to make the service as nearly as possible self-sustaining. He says he does not expect to reach this desirable result in the short time that remains for him to administer the affairs of the department Even with the exercise of the most rigid economy he is obliged to be prepared for a deficiency of $8,000.000 for the year ending June 30, 1876, or, about twenty-five per cent. of the entire revenues of the postal service. We do not understand that the Postmaster General proposes to return to any higher rate of postage; but he suggests that the money-order department, at least, ought to be made self-sustaining; and there is an intimation that the parcel-postage system stands in the way of an economical adjustment of the vexed question of railway transportation of the mails. While the money-order system appears to yield a revenue of $105,000, its expenses are really $77,000 in excess of its receipts. This is on account of additional clerk-hire, accommodations, &c., which are made necessary by the system, but the expenses of which being involved with other outlays for office work, were not heretofore made apparent. The money-order branch of the service, imitated from those of European countries, was originally regarded with some disfavor by men whose business was thus interfered with to some extent. It was criticised as being that unwarrantable trespass upon the domain of private enterprise which Postmaster General JEWELL says should be steadily avoided. If the Government goes into an exchange business for the benefit of small customers, it ought to charge enough for drafts or money-orders to pay the expenses of the system. The primary functions of the department, says the Postmaster General, are to communicate intelligence and disseminate information. Any step beyond that is a special accommodation to the people, and it may be substituting Governmental aid for private enterprise. In any case, it should not be a costly substitute.

What with cheap postage and an extending service, the postal system of the United States does not promise to become immediately self-sustaining. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, more than one thousand new offices were established. Carriers were increased in cities where the free delivery system had been introduced, and new facilities, costing much money, have been added to the service in various parts of the country. The popular demand is for extension and multiplication rather than curtailment of postal conveniences. Of course, if the service can be made to pay expenses, it is desirable to reach that point without needless delay. But, as we have said, the theory of the Government has been that it is better that the burden of the carriage of letters and printed matter should be thrown upon the public treasury, if it will not pay for itself. The cost is defrayed by the people eventually, and the only question is what proportion of the expense should be paid by citizens as a direct tax. The genius of the American people is to help themselves rather than depend upon the State. It is only a few years since we used private express companies for the transmission of letters to such an extent that it was found necessary for the Government to interfere in order to protect its own revenues. Postmaster General JEWELL lays down a sound doctrine when he deprecates "the disposition to engage in lateral enterprises, more or less foreign to the theory of the system," which has sometimes threatened the postal service of the United States. His practical suggestions ought to influence future legislation on this important subject.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH.

While there is by no means the great flood of immigration into the States of the South which the people of that section desire, there is yet a considerable movement which, in time, will result in modifying, and, in some respects, changing the character of the populations there. The presence of one hundred and fifty thousand Germans in Texas cannot fail, in due time, to work great influence in the South-west. This small army of hardy and frugal Teutons has entered the Lone Star State so silently, in such unceasing currents, and has scattered so widely up and down over the broad acres, that the Texans themselves were amazed, when, a few months since, the number of Germans in the State was announced. A dense stream of immigration has also been poured into Texas from the North-west, from the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. These various elements are, one and all, aiding in the upbuilding of a giant commonwealth. It is observed that the abominations of bad cooking and worse whisky fade away before the examples of the thrifty Germans, who show the native Texans what a variety of good things nature really intended them to have. Texas bids fair to overtake and, perhaps, distance Missouri in the number of immigrants received.

Virginia is constantly receiving immigrants from the Northern States. Many of them are prompted more by the cheapness of the lands in the "Old Dominion" than by any necessity of migrating. The Pennsylvanian finds that by moving into Maryland he can cheaply buy quantities of good land, slightly improved; and the Marylander is willing to sell, because, over the border, in Virginia, he finds land cheaper, as well as better, than that which he has just sold. So Maryland and Virginia are gradually changing the character of their populations. The Virginian is wont to say that the Northern immigrant would succeed better if he would make more allowances for the climate, and would not begin on a scale on which he can never finish. Virginia welcomes Northern immigration very heartily; but is also glad to receive the hundreds of English families which have settled in some sections of the State. The arrivals from England are not so numerous as might be desired; the English generally bring goodly sums of money, and settle in fine farming or stock-raising counties, where they often accumulate large fortunes. As soon as Virginia has a sufficient tide of immigration to crowd the negro a little, and to force him to be more provident, the State's material prosperity will be fully assured, and all classes will work harmoniously together.

It is not a little singular that two of the remotest of the States south of MASON and DIXON's line should be among the very first to secure large numbers of immigrants. Florida and Texas are each shining examples of what good advertising and proper representation of resources can do for a State. The character of Florida as a cane and orange and tropical fruit-bearing country having been carefully explained to the people of Italy, three hundred Italian families recently migrated to the Winter paradise, and will, doubtless, be followed by many more. A judicious crusade in Italy and Sicily in favor of the Floridian peninsula would probably result in the beginning of a flood of immigration which might attain the same proportions as that from Germany into Texas.

The South is beginning to give very earnest attention to this subject of an influx of population from the outer world. In some of the States the presence, or rather the omnipresence, of the negro is a bar to any very numerous entries of immigrants. But there is no Southern State where the native people feel anything save the most earnest desire to secure as many new citizens as possible by importation. Strong tides of immigration setting to South Carolina and Alabama would do much to solve the problem of the political situation there. The carpet-bag Governments never did much to encourage the coming of white Europeans into those States, because they felt that if they did so, they would be destroying the principal source of their own perverted and shameless power.

NORTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO "ADJUST" THE STATE DEBT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—In the State Senate to-day, Mr. Jenkins, of Cleveland, introduced a bill for the adjustment of the public debt of the State, which bill provides for the issuing of new bonds, payable at the expiration of thirty years, and bearing six per cent. interest, to be exchanged for the old bonds, in the following manner: The Treasurer shall exchange the new bonds at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar, for bonds issued since the war, but under acts of the Legislature adopted before the war; shall pay 16⅔ cents on the dollar for bonds issued during the war for internal improvements; shall pay 12½ cents on the dollar for bonds issued for funding the interest on the public debt of the State, under acts of the Legislature of 1867-68; shall pay ten cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war under the ordinance of the convention, and the several acts of the Legislature not to include the special tax bonds. The bill was referred and ordered to be printed.

SINKING OF A PROPELLER BY ICE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The propeller Rocket, of the Union Steam-boat Line, in coming into port this afternoon was cut through by ice and sunk off the foot of Madison street, in twelve feet of water. She is loaded with merchandise, and has from three to five feet of water in the hold. Steam pumps are at work endeavoring to raise her.

STOPPAGE OF NAVIGATION.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ontario, Dec. 1.—The canal is covered with ice three inches thick. No vessels have passed up or down during the last twenty-four hours. There are several vessels near Thorold bound down, but unless there is rain to-night they will not get through. All vessels now in the canal will probably have to lay up.

EXPORT OF DEALS FROM ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1.—The export of deals from St. John for the month of November was 23,000,000 superficial feet, against 16,000,000 feet in November, 1873. The total export for the eleven months ending yesterday was 211,000,000 superficial feet, or 10,000,000 feet more than for the same period last year, and over 2,000,000 feet more than any previous twelve months. Within the last three days about 9,000,000 feet have cleared for Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

A four-act drama entitled "Norman Leslie; or, Rome in Carnival Time," was produced at this establishment last evening. The scene of the first three acts is laid in New-York, and the time of action is supposed to be the Winter of 1818. The chief interest of the play is confined to the third act, in which the trial of *Norman Leslie* (Mr. G. B. Waldron) for the murder of *Rosalie Edmain* (Miss Fox) takes place. Subsequently, *Norman* becomes an exile and a wanderer on Italian soil. Then comes an effective tableau representing Rome in carnival time, introducing views of the Colisenm, with which, and with the punishment of a perfidious French count, the piece terminates.

MISS MOORE'S READINGS.

Miss Margaretta B. Moore made her first appearance before a New-York audience at Association Hall last evening. She read a series of selections from Tennyson, Shakespeare, Hood, Knowles, and Macaulay. Miss Moore has a clear and strong voice, capable of considerable modulation, and she evidently possesses nerve enough to face the largest audience unflinchingly. She did not, however, last evening, give evidence of the power to express any great depth of feeling. In the first part of the entertainment "Lady Clare" was more effectively read than any other piece, the scene from "Much Ado about Nothing" being decidedly tame and stagey. The "Bugle Song" gained nothing by the manner in which the refrain was sung, or chanted rather, by Miss Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The programme presented at the Olympic Theatre this week is additional proof of the managerial rule of making frequent changes. Something amusing is offered by each member of the numerous company. Songs and dances, and Ethiopian, Dutch, and Irish sketches are, to be sure, the chief features, as usual, but there is considerable novelty in the manner of their presentation. Mr. Sol S. Russell continues to portray a number of eccentric and humorous personages with great skill and refinement. Miss Nully Pieris has returned again to sing, and Miss Emma Day contributes serio-comic songs. In a local sketch, intended to bring into prominence the peculiarities of Irish and German character, Mr. W. B. Cahill and Gus Williams are pleasantly prominent. The transitions are so rapid and complete that audiences unused to variety performances scarcely find time to recover from their enjoyment of one portion of the programme before the attractions of another part are upon them. It can, therefore, be readily imagined how much merriment is elicited by the interpretation of an evening's bill, prepared expressly for the brisk provocation of mirth. The present week's programme at the Olympic concludes with a burlesque on "The Black Crook," a spectacle much burlesqued at the time of its introduction. Another change of entertainment awaits the coming week.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

If full houses be any evidence of prosperity in business, and that they are most managers will readily allow, the Metropolitan Theatre must be at present in the full tide of its success. Some substantial causes can doubtless be assigned for the numerous attendance on the performances here. The programme is of rare liberality, and embraces an endless series of negro sketches, skating acts, banjo performances, clog and Irish jig dances, songs, and many other exhibitions which find favor in the eyes of those who gather at the Metropolitan. This week's bill presents several new specialty performers, and furnishes novel parts to those who have become established favorites.

MISS HEILBRON'S MATINEES.

Miss Heilbron, a clever and ambitious young pianist, announces a series of matinées at Steinway Hall. The first of these affairs may be attended to-morrow.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. J. N. Pattison last evening gave the third of his lectures on music at De Garmo's Hall, Mendelssohn being his subject. Mr. Pattison's illustrations were all drawn from the composer's "Songs Without Words"....The sale of seats for the first performance of Mr. Daly's new adaptation from the Spanish commences at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this morning....The performance of "The Hunchback," given at the Union Square Theatre, by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, in aid of the funds of the St. John's Guild, takes place this afternoon....Mrs. Henry Butman announces a concert in aid of the Home for Christian Girls, and to occur at Steinway Hall next Monday. Mrs. Butman will have the assistance of Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Bristow.

THE HUDSON ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, ASSESSOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The charter election, which was held in this city to-day, resulted in a victory for the Republicans, who elect their candidate for Mayor, Hon. James N. Townsend, a City Assessor, one Supervisor, and one Alderman. At the general election, in November, this city gave the Democratic ticket a majority of over 300. Mr. Townsend is elected by a majority of over 200, and this, with no local issues to distract or draw off the vote. The result is a complete revolution so far as it goes, and has dumbfounded the Democracy, who expected to elect their ticket by a large majority. The vote drawn out by Mr. Townsend is a high compliment to his personal integrity, and is exceedingly gratifying to his friends in this city, who anticipate a successful management of the city affairs under his administration.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The nineteenth annual conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States began in this city to-day. The proceedings opened by a large and brilliant procession escorting the officers of the Grand Encampment from their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel through the principal streets to the Masonic Hall, where an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by M. W. Michael E. Girard, Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, and a fitting response, on behalf of the Grand Encampment, by V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, its Deputy Grand Commander. The triennial conclave was then formally opened, and, upon the examination of the credentials, it was found that every State subordinate was fully represented. The Grand Master, M. E. Sir John Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, then delivered his official message, covering his transactions for the past three years—a long document of great interest to the order.

A recess was then taken until to-morrow.

OHIO.

THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION—MESSAGE OF GOV. ALLEN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Both branches of the General Assembly convened at 10 A. M. to-day. The Governor in his message calls special attention to the condition of the sinking fund, and that clause in the Constitution which makes it not only discretionary but imperative upon the General Assembly to provide for the extinction of the public debt, and advises the repeal of the statutes authorizing the temporary transfer of money from one fund to another, and that provision be made for an immediate return to the sinking fund of $600,000 that had been loaned to the common school fund. On the subject of railroads Gov. Allen says that they should not be hampered by vindictive legislation, but should be held strictly amenable to judicious legislation, and closes by recommending that the salaries of public officers be raised and fees cut down.

THE GLOBE THEATRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The sale of seats to-day for the opening night of the Globe Theatre was unprecedented here, over $3,000 premium being paid at auction for the first choice of seats.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

NEW PATRIOTIC MEASURES—THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

CLOSING OF THE CENTRO MERCANTIL—THE GOLD REGULATORS' LEAGUE—THE COLLECTION OF TAXES—CITY GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.

Superior authority, or, in other words, Captain General Concha, ordered yesterday that the "Centro Mercantil" should be closed, for "inconveniente," the very excellent reason given by the Governors of Cuba for many of their arbitrary acts. The "Centro Mercantil" was an association of the brokers and merchants of Havana, which had been in existence for less than a month; a sort of Brokers' Exchange, gotten up by an enterprising and popular broker named Castro Verde, where brokers and merchants could meet for the transaction of business and the exchange of general intelligence. One story concerning the cause of the Captain General's order is that a broker who had been expelled by the "Centro" revenged himself by denouncing it to superior authority as a nest of rebellion and of gold speculators interested in forcing up the price of gold.

THE "REGULATORS' LEAGUE."

The list of subscribers to the new society in process of formation, bearing the title of "La Liga Reguladora," and organized for the purpose of keeping down the premium on gold and preventing speculation, has been published, with the sums subscribed by each member. Many of the most influential men in Havana contribute to its funds, Julian De Zulueta leading off with $20,000. The *Diario de la Marina*, in commenting on the "Liga" and its patriotic objects, alludes to the absence of many noted names on the subscription list, but is assured that they will soon be added to it. So it would appear as if membership of this society were also to be considered as a test for Spanish patriotism in Cuba, and many men will probably join the association for the sole purpose of being regarded as loyal Spaniards. The Casino Español gives its firm support to the "Liga," and receives subscriptions. So far the list embraces not quite a hundred names, and the amount subscribed is but $340,000, although the projectors of the scheme calculated upon three millions. The amount subscribed is to be used as a capital to work on, but in what manner the premium on gold is to be brought down thereby is not quite clearly set forth. Gold is a metal as sensitive to the fluctuations of commerce as the quicksilver in the tube of a thermometer to the temperature. It is now quoted at 110 to 114.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Government still finds considerable difficulty in the collection of the five and ten per cent. taxes. There is great opposition, especially among foreign residents, to the payment of the tax on capital, and the prevailing idea is that the Government has no right to collect this tax of foreigners, consequently there is great delay in the payments. In Puerto Principe, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants, the Commanding General has ordered the suspension of the collection of all back and unpaid taxes. This measure is considered as a great relief to the people of that city, who are in deep misery, and enduring sad privations.

CANCELLATION OF BANK NOTES.

The Government still continues the weekly cancellation of bank notes received in payment of the ten per cent. tax. Last Monday some $66,000 were canceled, making thus far the amount $1,350,000 in round numbers.

THE WAR.

There is but little news concerning military operations or the movements of the insurgents, the rainy season and the bad state of the country preventing the former, and the foraging excursions of the insurgents do not merit the importance the Spanish reports give them. Still, I give the following news from Spanish sources: An official telegram from Sancti Spiritus, dated 14th inst., states that the forces of "Andalucia," under command of Ensign Centurion, killed on the 11th the Cuban Commissary of War, and experienced guide for the insurgents, José Fleites, at a place called Telechal. Another telegram from the same place, dated the 18th, reports that the forces of the Second Guerrilla Corps had an encounter on the 16th with a band of rebels, headed by the deserter Torres, at the farm San José De Los Plátanos. The rebels were dispersed, pursued by the Spanish column, overtaken at the River Zayas, and there again routed. The volunteers from Guaracabulla, on the same day, fought an insurgent party near the Minas Melones, and killed one man, adding to their glory by seizing several well-loaded horses. A telegram from Trinidad states that three fugitives from Veguitas had surrendered to the Spanish Commander of that district, and been "*indultado*" or pardoned.

ATTACK ON A VILLAGE.

On the 14th Rauchuelo, a small village of about thirty or more thatched houses, situated along the line of the railway, and belonging to the jurisdiction of Santa Clara, was invaded at dusk by a small band of insurgents, numbering some twenty-three men. A party of three or four volunteers, who were in one of the "tiendas," or country stores, mustered courage enough to hail them and then fired, killing a mulatto, said to be one of the leaders, and causing the remainder to fly before they could carry out their intentions of sacking the place. In the exchange of shots, the insurgents killed a clerk in a bakery. This was the only Spanish loss. This same band is reported to have passed through the plantation known as "La Fortuna," on the 15th, and demanded food and blankets for the wounded men they carried with them. They also seized a horse from the "Rubi" plantation. Later reports are that they passed Hoyo De Manicaragua on the 16th, and are actively followed up by the Spanish troops.

BRIGANDAGE.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of the rebellion to degenerate into brigandage. On the 13th the little village of Doña Maria, near Santiago de las Vegas, was attacked by a party of seven well-mounted men, all armed to the teeth. They rode from house to house, demanding money of the frightened inhabitants, and after two hours' stay rode off with heavy plunder. The Lieutenant Governor of the district, as soon as advised of the fact, sent forces in pursuit. There are stories of large robberies committed near Trinidad, and in that district, by a band of some thirty highwaymen. On the 18th they seized two men, named Torrado and Alonzo, and after robbing them of everything, allowed them to go free.

CITY GOSSIP.

The city authorities of Havana will in future pay a reward of $50 to the first fire-engine arriving at a fire, after the alarm is given.... Count Eugène Mejan, Consul General of France for Cuba and Porto Rico, died at his residence on the morning of the 23d, of apoplexy. Count Mejan represented the French Government as Consul General in New-Orleans for over seven years, and was there during the first three years of the war.... The French Opera Bouffe Company continues its representations at the Tacon Theatre, but does not seem to meet with quite the same success as the Aimée troupe had last season. The Schuman Variety Troupe, from New-Orleans, has been the novelty thus far, and perform to crowded houses. Sunday afternoon the Bull-Ring was crowded to witness one of their performances, of which foot races, velocipede-riding and sword-swallowing were a part.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN—HIS ADDRESS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated before the Legislature at Columbia, to-day, with great éclat. The Hall of Representatives was densely crowded with spectators, including the Judges and officers of the State and Federal courts, army officers, and prominent members of the Charleston Bar. Music was furnished by the Eighteenth Infantry Band. After the oath had been administered by the Chief Justice, the new Governor was greeted by a salvo of artillery outside the State-house.

Gov. Chamberlain then delivered his inaugural address, foreshadowing his policy for the reform of governmental abuses in South Carolina. He calls attention to the fact that in the late canvass the two political parties which sought supremacy were equally emphatic in their demand for the correction of abuses. Only two parties appeared at the polls, both of which proffered to seek similar ends by similar means. Gov. Chamberlain says that he will, therefore, rely for support upon those members of the General Assembly who were opposed to him as confidently as upon those who favored his election. The paramount duty, he says, is the practice and enforcement of economy and honesty in the administration of the Government. In his opinion, our evils are chiefly those of the administration, and the earliest and most earnest attention should be directed to the subject of the collection, appropriation, and disbursement of the public funds. He admits that the valuations of property for taxation have been unjust and oppressive, but the total assessments have been reduced $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 this year, and he stands ready, he says, to co-operate with the General Assembly in any measure calculated to obtain a just valuation of all property for taxation, according to its true money value; and so far as the faithful execution of the law depends upon the officers appointed by him, no county shall have cause for complaint. The taxes, he says, should be strictly limited to the actual requirements of the Government, and the contingent fund should be totally abolished. The legislative expenses must be reduced, he says, to an economical limit by reducing the length of the session to thirty days, by avoiding the consideration of special acts which can be covered by general laws, by reducing the number of subordinate officers and attaches, and by cutting off the contingent or incidental legislative expenses, which have been as much as $90,000 a session, with half a million dollars of legislative pay certificates still unpaid. The public printing system he declares to be incapable of defense or excuse. In three years, its cost was $9,106,629. He urges also that the expenditures of the State be kept within the receipts. The issuing of certificates of indebtedness and of orders or warrants when no money is on hand to pay them, is condemned. In the matter of abolishing unnecessary offices and reducing salaries, Gov. Chamberlain will agree to any measure which the General Assembly may adopt. In emphatic words he declares that the settlement of the public debt, under the act of last Winter, must be regarded as final as far as legislative and popular influence and action can make it so. About $2,000,000 of bonds have been funded under the act in question, and the entire State debt when so funded will amount to only $5,740,016. For the outstanding bills of the Bank of the State Gov. Chamberlain holds the State to be responsible, and advises that they be declared receivable for all past due taxes and be receivable in installments for future taxes, as was done in a similar case by the State of Tennessee.

The Trial Justice system he looks upon as costly, inefficient, and oppressive, and he promises that he will appoint as Trial Justices only persons who will know the law, and who will use their powers to preserve the rights and protect the interests of all, and thus, he promises, the occasions will be rare when he will be justified in the setting aside the judgments of courts and the verdicts of juries.

The passage of a law for the registration of electors is recommended as a matter of obvious justice as well as a mandate of the Constitution. The repeal of the law requiring insurance companies doing business in the State to make a deposit of bonds or stocks with the Controller is strongly recommended. He promises that the pardoning power will be no longer abused. He advises that there be no reduction of the sum appropriated for educational purposes, but the General Assembly is invited to see if the want of efficiency on the part of the County School Commissioners cannot be remedied. To these measures of reform Gov. Chamberlain declares himself to be unalterably pledged.

The inaugural is universally recognized as an able and statesmanlike address, and the tax-payers are hopeful that if Gov. Chamberlain's Administration will enforce, in good faith, the policy marked out, good government and prosperity will be restored to South Carolina.

THE TURF.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB FALL MEETING—FIRST DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The Louisiana Jockey Club Fall meeting was inaugurated to-day. The first was a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, $500; $350 to the first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse. The race was won by Biloxi, beating Chris Doyle, Huntress, Mary Forrest, and Captain Jack, in the order named. Time, 4:00½. Captain Jack fell at the second hurdle. In the pools Biloxi sold for $140, Huntress $130, Chris Doyle $20, Mary $15, Captain Jack $15.

SECOND RACE.—Slocum Stakes, for two-year olds; $25 entrance, pay or play, with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third, $100; one mile, to carry three-year old weights. There were eleven nominations and three horses started. The race was won by Puss Broadway, beating Leapyear, second, and Pauline Sprague, third. Time, 1:50¼. In the pools Puss Broadway and Leapyear sold for $120 each, and Pauline Sprague $60.

THIRD RACE.—Club purse, $500, for all ages; $400 to first and $100 to second horse; mile heats.

Ballinkeel	1	1
Bonaventure	2	2
Mary L.	3	3
Bob Britton	4	dis
Tom Leathers	dis.	

Time—1:44½, 1:45¼.

"STREET LIFE IN YEDDO."

The second lecture of the course for the benefit of the Collegiate Reformed Chapel was delivered last evening, in the chapel, by Mr. William E. Griffis, late of the Imperial College, Yeddo, who discoursed upon street life in that city. His introductory remarks were descriptive of the geographical situation of the city, its early history and inhabitants, and the position of its various public buildings, colleges, burial grounds, temples, and places of amusement. Society in Yedo, or Tokio, as it is now called, was composed, he said, of several grades, of which actors, singing girls, and beggars were considered the lowest. Until recently these social grades were regulated by the strictest laws, the lowest classes rarely living in houses. After describing the mode of life pursued by these various classes, the lecturer alluded, at some length, to the peculiar *modus operandi* of the Yeddo barbers, who, he said, had lately adopted the ordinary sign of a striped pole, and gave a description of some curious characters to be met with in the streets of the city, among them being coolies, who keep refreshment stands and retail rice, boiled, roasted, and fried, boiled and raw fish, and peculiar, unpalatable dumplings; of the pompous Buddhist priests, the dancing girls, and the street merchants. The shops of Yeddo, he said, were always interesting to the foreigner, not only in the articles displayed on sale, but in the peculiar signs outside, which are usually illustrative of the wares within. Among the most attractive, or perhaps the most unattractive, are the idol shops, where gods are sold at prices as low as three cents. The number of children to be found roaming about the streets at all hours of the day was astonishing, and they were invariably bare-headed and bare-footed even in the coolest weather. The youngest of them are always provided with pockets, in which are brass tickets bearing the name of the child and that of its parents, and its place of residence, so that in the event of their wandering about and losing their way they can be easily restored to their homes. The lecturer brought his remarks to a close with a description of the ludicrous appearance presented by the Japanese officials, subsequent to the order of the Mikado compelling them to wear European costumes.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ODD-FELLOWS' SOCIETY OF TUSCUMBIA.

At a meeting of Franklin Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., of Tuscumbia, Ala., a committee was appointed to present an appeal to the brethren in behalf of the members of the order there, as well as of the widows and orphans of deceased brothers, who have been stripped of everything they possessed by the fearful tornado which destroyed that town and vicinity on the evening of the 22d ult. Our necessities, says the appeal, are great and pressing, and we feel confident that our brethren will come to our relief with their proverbial liberality and promptness. Any contributions may be sent to the lodge or directly to the chairman of the committee, Joe J. Davis, Tuscumbia.

ITALY.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT—SCENES AND FIGURES—THE REFORMED CHURCH—NEW HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

The fever and the stew of the elections are passed, and we shall know in a day or two what sort of a Parliament is to deliberate upon the questions which affect the interests of the State. Indeed, sufficient returns have already come in to inform us of the probable character of the incoming Chamber. The Ministry has lost ground, but still holds enough to enable it to maintain a footing. The changes made have not been great; but as the returns are far from perfect we do not yet know precisely the composition of parties. As well as *Destra* and *Sinistra*, the Italians, like the French, have a right and left "Centre," and other elements also enter into the composition of this body of more than five hundred members. On Sunday next the second balloting will be held, to straighten out the confusion in the many districts in which, on the first trial, there was no election.

The reports from all parts inform us that the voting went on with the most perfect order, and on that head there has been nothing to complain of.

THE NATION'S VOTE.

On account of the vehemence of parties some confusion was expected. I visited the polling-places in several of the districts of Rome, and found all going on as quietly as in a New-England town. To be sure, there was a considerable display of police and military force, but the Italians have not yet learned the English and American art of pounding political convictions into the heads of opponents by the use of the fist. Yet political life is more and more taking hold of the population, and the stir made in the newspapers gives it an ever new stimulus. The cry is kept up in the organs of the extreme party for a large extension of franchise. But the extension has been gradually going on under the present electoral system, as may be seen by an examination of the published figures. In 1861 the number of voters on the lists was 418,000. In the election of Deputies for a new Parliament that year the number of votes cast was 240,000, or about fifty-seven per cent. of those qualified. In the election of 1865, of 465,000 registered, 250,000 voted, or a little less than fifty-four per cent. In 1867, of 460,000 registered, 238,000 voted, or fifty-two per cent.; and last, in 1870, of 531,000 qualified, 242,000 voted, or less than forty-six per cent. We have not the statistics for the present election; but probably the lists have on them not less than 550,000 names, and we shall soon know how many have done their duty, or availed themselves of their privilege. If what is stated can be relied upon, the percentage in Belgium is eighty-five, in England seventy-five, and in France seventy-two, while in Italy it is less than fifty. Whether in this fact can be found a good argument for a large extension of the elective privilege, any one is at liberty to judge.

ELECTION RESULTS.

As for the result of the election in the five districts into which Rome is divided, Garibaldi takes the lead in the two in which he was put forward as the candidate, and he will be entitled to a seat in the House of Deputies. As the old hero has reserved the right of coming to Rome or not, as he finds it convenient, we are not sure of being witnesses of an imposing popular demonstration, such as would attend his return after an interval of so many years. Garibaldi's position seems to be this: if the Government, or Ministerial Party, behaves itself well in the Chamber, he will not come to Rome to put upon its shoulders the weight of a new embarrassment. But if the conduct of the majority of the *Destra* does not give satisfaction, the rod held over it will be brought down upon its head, and the scene of several years ago may be repeated, with the risk of disagreeable results. Garibaldi is, as he deserves to be, a privileged citizen, and as he is not a politician, any eccentricities of conduct are readily pardoned. He has lately given notice that in the straitened circumstances in which he finds himself, he will not consent to accept money collected for him by subscriptions. The voluntary gift of friends, like that of Mr. Anderson, of New-York, he will receive with gratitude; but up to this time he has refused to be the pensioner of the King or the Government of Italy.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

It is very well known that, many years ago, the Vatican put all the places of worship of the Protestant societies of different foreign countries outside the walls. Just beyond the Piazza del Popolo gate was opened the chapel of the American Episcopal Church, near by the English Church, long established in that locality. Very soon was erected a small building for the accommodation of a society holding its worship according to the rite of the Church of Scotch Presbyterians. More recently an association of Anglicans, of the Low Church split, opened a chapel in a building near by; and for a number of years all have been accommodated, after a fashion, according to their various denominational sympathies. When the Italians took possession of Rome liberty was at once given to all foreigners who wished to carry on missionary or other religious work here, to acquire property, build churches, open schools, or prosecute operations of a similar character, without distinction or reservation made in favor of any Catholic or other sect. Methodists, Baptists, and the agents of other denominations have come to Rome, principally from England and the United States, and there has been considerable activity and rivalry among them which shall do the most. There has been, and is, about as much liberty here as is enjoyed by Protestants and Catholics in New-York, or in any other city where equal protection for the religion of the individual citizen has long been an established principle in the government of society. The plan works well here, and none are dissatisfied except the Vatican people, who before this have had it all their own way under the opposite narrow and very unjust system. As for the majority of the Romans, they are well satisfied to have it as it is, and find themselves every day great gainers by the impulse given to intellectual activity, and by the sums expended by foreign societies in carrying on various kinds of benevolent enterprise.

NEW HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

In addition, several projects are in active execution for the erection of permanent structures for the worship of those of different nationalities who visit Rome in the Winter. The most important of these, for extent and costliness, is the edifice of the American Episcopal Church, which it is hoped, according to the progress now making, will be completed and consecrated by Christmas next year. No pains or expense are spared to make this building one of monumental solidity, and quite worthy of the country and the great fact in the history of Rome which it is intended to mark, and of which it will remain the symbol. It is fortunate that an architect has been employed who is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of English ecclesiastical architecture, and the result will be—as we already have opportunity to see—a building in whose lines strictly religious sentiment prevails. A room has been built during the past year and lately opened for worship by the Society of Low Church Anglicans, to which reference has already been made. The building is small, but in a good situation near the Corso, and is central and accessible. But the mistake was made of employing an Italian instead of an English architect, and the discovery is now made that the society has a building which would be more readily taken for a town hall, public library, or casino, than a place of religious worship. The error committed is now very generally recognized. The eagerness to be the first to hold Protestant worship within the walls, in a building specially constructed for the purpose, led to too precipitate action. The presiding Bishop refuses to consecrate it, as the subscriptions do not cover more than one-third of the outlay, and it is thought that the end will be the sale of the property to be put to some other use.

ROMAN CHURCHES.

The largest number of the churches of Rome are in a very bad style of architecture, according to our notions of what is becoming to Christian worship. The style is what is properly called by the Italians *barocco*, and the churches are filled with the trumpery of a finical ornamentation, without dignity or solemnity, and better suited to the theatre than to the house of God. It is to be hoped that the opportunities which Protestants now have will be used to give the Romans a truer notion of church architecture. I do not hear that the Germans, who are resident here in large numbers, have taken any steps toward building a house of worship, but when the English, whose national church has had a local habitation here for nearly sixty years, move in the matter of raising an edifice, we do not doubt that a good example of an ecclesiastical building will be offered to the Romans. A subscription for this object is now in progress.

PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE DURING NOVEMBER, $123,427—MONTHLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,167,274,700 00
Bonds at five per cent	552,525,200 00
Principal	$1,719,799,900 00
Interest	32,848,881.32
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy-Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	183,980 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$18,446,030 26
Interest	194,295 60
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,075,267 50
Certificates of deposit	47,120,000 00
Fractional currency	47,385,698 33
Coin certificates	23,045,400 00
Principal	$499,626,365 83
Unclaimed interest	23,954 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,252,550,296 09
Interest	33,251,111 76
Total	$2,285,801,407 85
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$83,043,762 23
Currency	16,699,311,48
Special deposits for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	47,120,000 00
Total	$146,863,073 71
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1874	$2,138,938,334 14
Nov. 1, 1874	2,139,061,761 82
Decrease of the debt during past month	$123,427 68
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	4,149,907 02
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396 98
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,510,044 07
Balance of Interest paid by the United States	18,815,352 91

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of November, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$4,654,530 28
On account of War	2,899,635 85
On account of Navy	1,983,344 91
On account of Interior, Pensions, and Indians	2,464,395 22
Total	$12,001,906 26

The above is exclusive of the interest or principal of the public debt.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS RECOMMENDING CONSOLIDATION WITH THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a copy of the report of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, recommending a consolidation of the Brooklyn with the New-York Post Office:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1874.

SIR: We have the honor to report that, upon the 26th and 27th inst., we visited the Post Office at Brooklyn, N. Y. We visited all of the stations except Station G, a small affair, at which only three carriers are employed. We noted carefully all matters of fact connected with the management and working of the office, and we find the force of the Brooklyn Post Office, including the different stations, to consist of 122 persons, divided as follows: Office clerks, including Postmaster, 36, and letter-carriers, 86. The business done at the Brooklyn office is very small as compared with that of other cities of like population, which fact accounts for the apparent discrepancy between that office and others as to the per cent. of receipts expended for defraying the expenses of the service, especially that of the free delivery. Brooklyn is a mere appendage to New-York, a lodging-room for the great metropolis, where the business is transacted, and from which the revenues are derived.

We think the people of Brooklyn could be far better and more expeditiously supplied with mail matter from New-York direct than under the present arrangement. In support of this assertion we might mention the fact that the whole editions of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and Brooklyn *Argus* are sent direct from the office of publication to the Post Office at New-York, at which place they are received at 4:45 o'clock P. M.; yet so ample are the arrangements for distribution at the New-York Office that the whole number are dispatched by the first mail which departs the same evening. By discontinuing the Brooklyn Post Office and transferring the duties appertaining thereto to the New-York Office two important points would be attained.

First—The service would be greatly improved, the transmission of mail matter facilitated, and the confusion now existing—the result of different rulings and practices—entirely overcome.

Second—A very great saving to the department would ensue, amounting to thousands of dollars annually. The lease of the rooms now occupied as the main office at Brooklyn will expire on the 31st of December next. The sum of $4,000 per annum is now being paid for the premises, and upon Jan. 1 it is proposed to increase the rent to $5,000. By discontinuing the Brooklyn Post Office, it is estimated that the expenses of that concern might be reduced as follows:

In clerk hire, per annum	$27,492
Rent	2,500
Incidental expenses	852
Gas	260
Stationery	532
Total	$31,636

The above estimates are made after allowing what is deemed a reasonable sum for the transaction of the business of the different stations. For these and other reasons, which must be apparent to all, we recommend that the Post Office at Brooklyn be discontinued on and after Jan. 1, 1875, and consolidated with the Post Office at New York, and that the Post Office at New York be allowed the sum of $14,500 per annum for clerk hire, to be equitably divided between the clerks at such stations as the Postmaster at New York may see proper to establish in Brooklyn. All of which is respectfully submitted. Very respectfully,

C. F. BALDWIN,
C. A. WALBORN,
Special Agents Post Office Department.

To the Honorable the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

INCENDIARISM AT PATERSON, N. J.

Lewis Simon was arrested at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, on a charge of setting fire to an unoccupied tenement-house, of which he is owner. The house is situated on River street, near Washington, and the fire took place on Monday night. The loss proved very trifling. The building was insured for $500 in the Etna, $7,500 in the Paterson, and $4,500 in the Spring Valley (Bergen County) Insurance Companies. Fires have been of such suspiciously frequent occurrence in Paterson lately that the authorities are making extraordinary efforts to trace their origin and prevent incendiarism.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—The Concord Savings Bank suspended to-day, after paying out $600,000 to depositors who have been making a heavy run on the bank for some weeks. The Trustees have petitioned the Superior Court to appraise the value of the remaining securities in the bank, to determine the losses of unsatisfied depositors.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

COAL AND IRON MINES TO BE WORKED IN CHINA—THE FORMOSAN SETTLEMENT—EXECUTION OF A CHINESE PIRATE CAPTAIN—APPREHENSION OF A RISING AGAINST FOREIGNERS AT CHEFOO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The steam-ship Vancouver arrived last night from China and Japan. The dates from China are Hong Kong, Oct. 28, and Shanghai, Oct. 22.

The following is a summary of the news:

The Viceroy and Commander in Chief of Liang-Choo is reported to have decided upon working important coal and iron mines at Pung-Chang, also in Western Chihili, hitherto undeveloped, and an English agent has been commissioned to purchase the necessary machinery. This step, heretofore opposed by the Government, is regarded by the war party as indicative of a desire to increase the national resources for military purposes.

The Governor of Macao, vice Count Sam Januarive, is dangerously ill. A mutiny had broken out at that place among the armed Police, and attacks were threatened upon the Government houses. It is believed the disaffected belong to the class formerly engaged in "coolie catching," and who are irritated against the Governor and his Secretary, Mesnier, for their share in the work of suppressing the coolie trade. These malcontents were, until recently, destitute, and were enrolled in the Police out of charity. The design is said to have been to pillage the Chinese quarters. The danger is not yet quite over.

The Viceroy of Canton died last month. He had held his office thirteen years. He was much respected by foreigners and was regarded as among the most progressive officials.

Jrotor or Gov. Chin Kiang died Oct. 7. He was chiefly distinguished for his anti-foreign feelings.

The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese course, and have paid a portion of the indemnity, (500 taels,) the balance to be paid before the end of the month. They agree to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future, and the Japanese will retire from the island. There is great satisfaction in Japan over this result, but so little has the Government been influenced by pecuniary motives, that it has been already determined to return a part, if not the whole, of the indemnity they required. It is only as an unmistakeable acknowledgment of the propriety of their action they received the money, and that having been vindicated, they are disinclined to keep it. Renewed efforts were made to induce the Chinese to submit their quarrel with Japan to diplomatic arbitration, but the Peking Government were entirely averse to such proposals.

Insurrectionary demonstrations had occurred in the neighborhood of Chang Sha-foo, a city in the south of the Province of Fo-kien, and the Viceroy of Fo-kien left Foo-choo Oct. 5 to investigate the matter.

The only new preparations for land defense made by the Chinese are on the Chusan Islands, commanding the approach of Shanghai. Here, at Wosung and at Shanghai, a few earthworks have been commenced, but left unfinished, ostensibly for want of funds.

Mr. Avery, the United States Minister, left Shanghai Oct. 14 for Peking. He arrived at Tien-tsin on the 18th, and resumed his journey on the 21st.

The Chinese pirate Captain who seized the ship Shark was executed in Hong Kong Oct. 10.

Mr. Gaffray, the French Minister, is about to return home. Count Rochecourt will act as Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister.

Sir A. E. Kennedy, Governor of Hong Kong, sailed for England Oct. 15, and J. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary, administers the Government in his absence.

The Chinese transport Tayak, engaged in carrying troops to Formosa, foundered at Ta-wang-foo, in the typhoon of Sept. 29, and sixteen lives were lost. Other transports scattered by the same storm have not been heard from.

It is reported that the celebrated Lihung Chung, Viceroy and General of the Army of Chihili, will be sent to Canton to take the office of Viceroy of Lwan Tang and Kwang-si. No reasons are announced for the proposed change which cannot be carried out until after the Japanese crisis has passed. Meanwhile Ying Han, recently Governor of the Province of An Aby, has been temporarily appointed to the post.

There is serious general complaint against the United States Consul, at New Change, for having sentenced a pilot named Haleday, convicted of a murderous assault upon a Chinese woman, to only fourteen days' imprisonment.

The Japanese consulate at Shanghai received high praise from American shipmasters for prompt and satisfactory settlement of a collision case between a Japanese steamer and the ship Worcester.

The subject of supplying prostitutes for San Francisco attracts much attention in Hong Kong, and measures are under consideration for preventing further departures from that port. Several cases of girls seeking release have recently been before the courts.

A Chinese contractor, convicted of swindling by making false estimates in repairing the Imperial Summer Palace, has been sentenced to decapitation.

Prof. Watson, head of the American party in Peking, for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered Oct. 8, a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude. A party of English astronomers arrived at Shanghai Oct. 16, and proceeded to Chefoo.

A Mohammedan Chinese General from the distant province of Yunnon, where he served in the Imperial Army during the rebellion, is now one of the lions of Peking. He fought on the side of the Buddhists and Confucianists against his co-religionists.

By a British order in council Shanghai is now a port of registry.

Twelve thousand Chinese troops are now in Formosa, stationed about sixty miles from the Japanese camp. The British residents in Chefoo have petitioned the Consul to secure the presence of a ship-of-war at that port during the Winter. They fear a rising of the natives against foreigners in case of war.

Efforts to draw the Alaska from the beach have thus far failed, but hopes are still entertained that she will be dislodged.

HEAVY TYPHOON IN JAPAN—TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST—PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM—SACRIFICES FOR THE EXPECTED FORMOSAN WAR—THE MINT.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 9.—A heavy typhoon occurred at Yezo Oct. 12. Many sea-coast villages were greatly injured, and one was entirely destroyed. Thirty-three junks were wrecked, and 200 lives were lost.

Lieut. Commander Cassel has returned to Yokohama, with health much improved by his sojourn in Formosa.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, offering rewards for the discovery, by Japanese ships, of unknown rocks and shoals in eastern waters.

The condition of the troops in Southern Formosa is now healthful, the dangerous season having passed. Nealy 1,000 sick were brought back to Nagasaki early in October, their places having been supplied from the barracks at that port. The whole Japanese force now in Formosa is about 4,000 men. The main bodies are held in reserve at or near Nagasaki, to which additions are continually sent.

The public expenses are being reduced in various ways. The Mikado and members of the Imperial family have renounced part of their incomes. Numerous employes have requested a reduction of their salaries, and even scholars in the national academies have petitioned that the amount allowed for their education be temporarily reduced. Enthusiasm and offers of personal sacrifices are universal, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the Empire.

There is much discussion concerning the displacement of the Director and English employes of the Mint at Osaka. The British community and newspapers of Yokohama complain bitterly, as if actual wrong had been done them, and proclaim that the national coinage will become valueless with the Mint taken away from British management. The matter is a serious one for the Japanese Government, and is totally misrepresented here. Some time since a contract was made with the Oriental Bank Corporation to superintend the establishment of a Mint among other public works. This contract expires early in 1875, but the corporation has claimed the right to make future engagements with officials in the Mint and elsewhere. The Government denies this finding, or has already placed itself far too unreservedly in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and announced that engagements heretofore made by that body must terminate with the expiration of the general contract next February, so far as is practicable. There is no intention of removing foreign assistants from the Mint, but a positive determination to get rid of the oppressive interference of the bank in Government affairs. The bank naturally is unwilling to surrender its valuable privileges, and its pretensions are strongly supported by British influences, but the Government is quite decided.

The superfluous supplies of silk-worm eggs has been reduced by burning large numbers of cartons, and sales are now resumed in Yokohama at extremely low rates.

The Japanese Post Office Department has decreed a fine of $150 for wrongfully opening any letter.

The arrival of the steam-ship City of Peking is eagerly awaited in Yokohama. Negotiations for the sale of the Pacific Mail steamer China to the Japanese Government have been suspended.

The United States Minister's relations with the Japanese Government are perfectly harmonious, but his representations in regard to the military registration of the servants in his service and the employment of Mr. Wasson have been passed unheeded.

The British Minister has notified the English employed in the naval service of Japan that in case of war they must resign their positions. They in return have notified the Government that in such an event they will claim payment for the unexpired balance of their contracts, which demand will be rejected as preposterous.

A party of American astronomers are already located near Nagasaki for observation of the transit of Venus. The French party are yet undecided whether to select Nagasaki or Heogowas as their post of observation.

The impression appears to prevail in American journals that Iwakura especially directs the Government in the present crisis. This is a mistake. There are three ministerial officers near the throne, only the third of which in rank is held by Iwakura. When he visited America and Europe the second was vacant, but this has since been filled by the appointment of Shimmardzu Saburo. The first is occupied by Sangio. Iwakura, in fact, takes comparatively little part in war discussions.

It is now doubted whether the Japanese Post Office can make ready for the commencement of the new postal system by the 1st of January next.

Takaki and Tomita, the Consuls for San Francisco and New-York, are still detained by public business, but will probably take the next steamer.

It is semi-officially announced that the French and English troops stationed at Yokohama will be sent home before the end of the year.

Señor Elmore, Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, arrived at Yeddo and presented his credentials Nov. 2.

The Mikado's birthday was celebrated Nov. 3 with military reviews, State receptions, and public festivals of all kinds. The foreign diplomatic corps dined by invitation at the Imperial Guest-house in Yeddo.

The Japanese are rapidly preparing to erect fortifications on all important points along the coast.

The boiler of a steamer on Lake Biwi exploded, and the passengers and crew, numbering 100, are reported to have been either killed by the explosion or drowned.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER—ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS.

A telegram was received at the Police Cental Office, in Brooklyn, about 6 o'clock last evening, announcing that James Hunt, one of the men charged with the murder of William Livingstone, in Jersey City on Saturday night last, had been arrested by Officer McCarthy, of the First Precinct. Livingstone and a friend named Bennett were in the Rockaway Oyster Saloon, in Grove street, Jersey City, on Saturday night, drinking. They were approached and insulted by three roughs named Philip Reilly, Mike Gilligan, and James Hunt. The roughs followed Livingstone and his friend out of the saloon. On the sidewalk Reilly struck Livingstone on the head, knocking him down and fracturing his skull. The unfortunate man died from the blow in a few minutes. The roughs then ran away. The Police arrested Gilligan the next morning, and have since been looking for the other two. From a description of the men furnished to the Brooklyn Police, Officer McCarty was enabled to arrest Hunt at a boarding-house in High street, near Washington. The prisoner was, by order of Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, handed over some hours after his arrest to Capt. Van Riper, of the Second Police Precinct in Jersey City. Coroner Lynch will hold an inquest on the remains of the murdered man this evening.

OCEAN EXCURSIONISTS.

A party of New-Jersey citizens sailed for Bermuda yesterday in the steamer Canima. It includes Hon. G. A. Hobart, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Hon. John A. Taylor, President of the Senate; Senator Potts, Assemblyman Morrow, and other Senators and members of Assembly. Also Mr. Thomas Nast, Dr. T. B. Hunt, editor Newark *Daily Advertiser*; Mr. George Wurts, editor Paterson *Press*, and other newspaper representatives. A large number of friends assembled to see the party off. The steamer carried the State flag of New-Jersey. The party will return on Dec. 14.

PRINTERS' ELECTION.

The election for officers of Typographical Union No. 6 took place yesterday in the large room of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Chambers street, Two tickets were in the field, but up to a late hour last night the count of votes had not progressed far enough to give a definite idea of the result. A very large vote was cast.

One of the most striking of what may be called the emotional arguments in favor of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul of man is the propensity innate in the race to perpetuate fleeting thoughts and evanescent impressions in enduring material. It was a lofty perception of the highest form of truth which enabled the Roman poet to feel that his own harmonious words really were a monument of the thoughts they embodied "more lasting than bronze." But for one great poet who could feel this, every age of human history has furnished hundreds of clever artists who could accomplish the simpler part of "wreaking themselves" upon metal. Bronze became in the very earliest times the favorite of all such workers. Its plasticity at one temperature, combined with its rigidity and durability at another, enabled the artist to accomplish the immortality he sighed for, even more completely than he could have attained it in marble or in stone, yet with one-tenth or even one-hundredth part of the expenditure of time and toil. The same qualities of the same material have preserved its value in the arts through all succeeding ages; and there is no better barometer, perhaps, of the æsthetic condition of a given century than the prosperity or the depression during that century of the art of working in bronze. When Constantine the Great made the Christian Church the Church of the civilized world, he lavished upon the great cathedrals of the Empire, gates, altar pieces, candelabra, lamps, ornaments of bronze of all sorts, cast for these purposes in many different cities of Europe and Asia. The Theodosian code, promulgated in the middle of the fifth century of our era, exempted expressly all workers in bronze, *ærarii* and *fusores*, from personal taxes. After the Vandalic, Hungarian, and Saracenic tides of invasion swept over the Roman world, we find the manufacture of bronze driven to the East, nor does it really reappear again in the West until the Church, grown powerful and wealthy, was enabled to revive it nearly a thousand years afterward. No subsequent age has seen it flourish so extensively and so brilliantly as our own. A visit to the ware-rooms of Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John street, (up stairs,) will surprise those who have not attended carefully to the subject, with a new sense of the resources which this manufacture now affords for the most artistic decoration in the most varied directions of daily life and of the civilized home.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.
EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT TUSCUMBIA.
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.
NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN TEXAS.
SOCIABLE JIMMY. A sketch by Mark Twain.
THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS—PREHISTORIC MAN.
PLASTER AS A FERTILIZER. THE HORSE IN WINTER. NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With the FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS of the week, LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES office; price FIVE CENTS.

Why do the crippled victims of Rheumatism and gout hobble about with canes and crutches when they might dispense with both and walk with erect, firm, steady, and painless gait, by using GILES LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA? Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists: 50 cents and $1 a bottle; quarts, $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Ironclads—A Strong Serviceable Shoe for Boys and Youths. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Eminent Physicians recommend Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for throat and lung complaints.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., NICHOLAS L. FLEMING, of Hudson, N. Y., to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph C. Holmes, Esq., of this City.

HAUCK—STORM.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, at the residence of the bride's brother, George Storm, Bay Side, Long Island, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, of New-York, GUSTAVE HAUCK, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA M. STORM, of Bay Side. No cards.

DIED.

BRIDGES.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGES, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.

CARLISLE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874, SUSAN, daughter of the late James Carlisle.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 352 West 27th st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M.

CLAY.—On Nov. 29, at No. 38 Union square, ELIZABETH CLAY, daughter of the late Ralph Clay.

DODD.—In Jersey City, Sunday morning, Nov. 29, Col. JOSEPH DODD, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 59 Grand st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HOADLEY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on the morning of Nov. 30, WILLIAM H. HOADLEY.

Funeral services from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Carter, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

MIDDLETON.—On Sunday, the 29th inst., after a lingering illness, ANN MIDDLETON, widow of the late Robert Middleton, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to her funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 East 13th st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Sunday, Nov. 29, SAMUEL MOORE, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence at Hastings, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the trains leaving Thirtieth Street Depot at 8:25, and from 43d st. at 9:10 A. M.

MONTANT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, at his residence, No. 49 West 22d st., ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23d st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—Nov. 30, of congestive asthma, MARGARET HARPER, only child of Hiram W. and Margaret H. Sibley, aged 11 months and 14 days.

STRONG.—On Monday night, at her residence, Newtown, Long Island, ALLETTA REMSEN, widow of the late James Strong, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad from Hunter's Point.

SUTTON.—At Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 30, of diphtheria, DANIEL JUDSON SUTTON, son of Rev. J. Ford and Kate Holden Sutton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Horace Holden, No. 15 West 12th st., Thursday, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock.

TALBOT.—In this City, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, after a short illness, CHARLES N. TALBOT, aged 62.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 62 5th av., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN HORNE.—GEORGE W., son of John C. and Gertrude Van Horne, of Jersey City, at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 29, aged 22 years, 3 months, 29 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAINWRIGHT.—At Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30, of typhoid fever, Rev. FRANCIS C. WAINWRIGHT, son of the late Bishop Wainwright.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th st., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WEED.—ANN S., widow of Maltbie Weed, late of New-York City, on the 28th of November, near Whitewater, Wis.

WESTCOTT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, MARY W., wife of the late William B. Westcott, aged 54 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 77 Nassau st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M.

YATES.—Nov. 30, CATHERINE, daughter of the late Gen. Charles Yates, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 217 West 44th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

WHEREAS, THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Exchange of the City of New-York have learned with feelings of unfeigned regret of the sudden and unexpected death of our esteemed Chief Magistrate,

Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER;

and *Whereas*, We deeply deplore our loss, both as his having been an old and honored citizen of our City and a faithful public servant, he having filled many offices of trust and responsibility with honor to himself and credit to our Metropolis; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem and respect to his memory, the rooms of this Exchange will be closed on the day of his funeral. E. DOBBS, President.

JOHN E. GREEN, Secretary.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—LET THOSE WHO languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
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Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OPINIONS.

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In the OPENING OF A CHESTNUT BURR, Mr. Roe has made a marked advance upon his two previous stories. He has already exhibited a remarkable power of description, which in this volume he uses with good effect in the scenes of fire and shipwreck.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The character of the selfish, morbid, cynical hero, and his gradual transformation under the influence of the sweet and high-spirited heroine, are portrayed with a masculine firmness which is near akin to power, and some of the conversations are animated and admirable.

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The most able story that we have had from the pen of Mr. Roe. It is also the best of the so-called religious novels published of late.

BOSTON TRAVELLER.

There are many stirring and dramatic scenes in the story, while its quiecer phases are not wanting in grace and sweetness.

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Mr. Roe has laid out his greatest power in depicting the character of the heroine, who is a model of saintly purpose and ardent piety without losing the peculiar charms of female loveliness. He is strong in his delineation of character. All his personages have a clear, sharp-cut individuality, and make a fresh and deep impression on the reader.

OPENING A CHESTNUT BURR. By Rev. E. P. Roe.
Large 12mo, $1 75.
BY SAME AUTHOR.
BARRIERS BURNED AWAY. 12mo, $1 75.
WHAT CAN SHE DO? 12mo, $1 75.

FACTS.

1st. Over 33,000 copies of Mr. Roe's three stories have been sold since the publication of "Barriers Burned Away," less than two years ago.

2d. The last, which is, by the critics pronounced the best, [see notices above,] has sold more rapidly than either of its predecessors.

3d. All three stories have been republished in England.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY
of this church will be commemorated, by appropriate services, at the
CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 47TH ST.,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.
The public are cordially invited.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republicans of the City of New-York will meet at the head-quarters of the respective district associations on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

JOEL W. MASON, First Vice President.
GEO. W. LYON, JAS. B. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at headquarters, No. 189 Spring st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Leather, sides	37,443
Brandy, pks	34	Molasses, bbls	1,856
Beans, bbls	284	Lub. Oil, bbls	159
Broom-corn, bales	50	Oil, bbls	650
Cotton, bales	3,833	Pecans, pks	41
Copper, bbls	25	Pitch, bbls	3
Flour, bbls	15,275	Oil-cake, pks	703
Meal, bbls	890	Beef, pks	170
Meal, bags	729	Pork, pks	2,673
Wheat, bushels	199,656	Cut-meats, pks	2,288
Corn, bushels	28,050	Lard, tcs	4,640
Oats, bushels	57,391	Lard, kegs	392
Rye, bushels	8,400	Butter, pks	5,257
Malt, bushels	2,900	Cheese, pks	8,064
Barley, bushels	22,531	Dressed Hogs, No	300
Peas, bushels	23,651	Sugar, bbls	379
Seed, bags	385	Starch, pks	811
C. S. Oil, bbls	74	Skins, bales	86
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Stearine, pks	6
Dried Fruit, pks	518	Tea, pks	4
Eggs, bbls	2,019	Tallow, pks	63
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	102
Hops, bales	360	Tobacco, pks	226
Hides, No	9,041	Wool, bales	796
Hides, bales	1,969	Wine, pks	437
Lead, pigs	3,581	Whisky, bbls	836

The export clearances, hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Andrea Lovico, for Genoa—19,558 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maria Laura, for Penarth—26,914 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mimi, for Liverpool—2,842 bbls. Residium.

By the brig Venture, for Rio Grande—50 bbls. Resin.

COFFEE—Rio has been comparatively dull, but without further change as to values. Sales to-day, 1,993 bags by the Fairy Belle here, and 1,050 bags by the Laura at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds very quiet; quotations nominally unchanged. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¾c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold. Jobbing trade inactive. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 22,598 bags; of Java, 13,459 mats; Maracaibo, 14,510 bags; Costa Rica, 5,322 bags; Manila, 1,334 bags; Laguayra, 1,109 bags; Mexican, 1,008 bags; Ceylon, 949 bags, and Savanilla, 903 bags.

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been more liberal, and values have favored buyers slightly, but the demand has been comparatively limited, particularly so for export, checked, in good part, by the freighting difficulty. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,298 bales, (of which 730 bales were placed on last evening,) including 222 bales to shippers, 703 bales to spinners, and 373 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ⅌ lb. The business for forward delivery, has been quite extensive, but, under more urgent offerings, and a lower range on gold, prices have been further reduced 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,700 bales, of which 9,300 bales were on last evening, and 27,400 bales to-day, with 5,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; January, 14 27-32c.; February, 15 3-16c.; March, 15 17-32c.; April, 15 13-16c.; May, 16 1-16c.; June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c., and July at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c. ⅌ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,833 bales, including 970 bales from Galveston, 1,977 bales from New-Orleans, 220 bales from Baltimore, and 666 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,358 bales, and thus far this week 84,587 bales, against 83,132 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,361,830 bales, against 1,089,608 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days') exports to Great Britain, 33,141 bales; to the Continent, 8,950 bales. Stock in New-York, 104,657 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 583,318 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair business reported in State and Western Flour at generally steady prices. The export inquiry has been fair, chiefly for stock delivered, but holders of lines of shipping extras have been desirous of marketing stock directly from dock, which has not been satisfactory to the leading shippers. The difficulty of loading vessels, because of the 'longshoremen's strike, has been seriously against the outward movement. The trade call has been more general and fairly active, on the basis of our quotations, with, in instances, some dealings reported at a shade better prices, especially for the more desirable grades of Minnesota. In Superfine and No. 2 stock a moderate business has been reported, with the advantage as to price on the better qualities in favor of sellers. The sales since our last have been 16,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50 for fair to very good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 50, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range.... Included in the transactions have been further sales of 5,700 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras and City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been in more request and rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour very quiet and unsettled in price.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted steady, within the range of from $4 35@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 530 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more active, within the range of from $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear, $4 40@$4 45 for Golden Era; $4 50 for City; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 2,140 bbls.... Corn-meal in sacks has been in moderate request at from $1 55@$2 05 ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal has been quiet, since our last, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request within the range of $2 90@$3 30 ⅌ 100 lbs., the latter for choice.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, which have been held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10; 3,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 85 ⅌ box; 2,800 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10¾c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c., 3,500 frails Dates, here and at Boston, and 500 cases Figs on private terms; 200 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, quoted at 8c., and 200 bags Sicily Filberts on private terms, quoted at 11c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand and generally quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, with the depression most noticeable in low grade stock, especially Chicago, which has been offered with more eagerness. The freighting difficulties have operated very decidedly against the export movement. Winter Wheat, particularly good to choice, has been in very moderate supply and held with a fair show of confidence, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,500 bushels at $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car lots; $1 10@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 08@$1 10 for fair ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 09 for average stock, afloat; $1 05@$1 08½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 08@$1 24 for very poor to choice ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 17@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25 for choice Minnesota, afloat; $1 18@$1 25 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 26@$1 28½ for Amber do.; and $1 25@$1 37½ for poor to very choice White do.; $1 30 for White Canada, and $1 25 for Red do., both in bond.... Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, with Old quoted quite firm, and the better grades of new a shade stronger. Offerings of prime stock moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 92c.@94c. for Old Mixed Western, chiefly at 94c. for prime, afloat, and 92½c. for do., in store; 87c.@92c. for inferior to very choice do., do., mostly at 88c.@91c. for ordinary to strictly prime; 91c.@92c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 90c. for White Western; 89c. for new White Southern, (8,000 bushels).... Rye dull within the range of 93c.@97c., from cars and afloat, the latter an extreme; buyers unwilling to bid over 95c. ⅌ bushel for boat-loads.... Barley dull and heavy; Canada West quoted at $1 50 bid, and $1 55 asked; last sales of prime at $1 52½ ⅌ bushel. Another boat-load was rumored sold at this price to-day.... Barley Malt inactive and quoted nominally at from $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ bushel.... Buckwheat dull and quoted nominally at 75c.@78c., from track and delivered, ⅌ bushel.... Canada Peas quoted steady at $1 14@$1 15, in bond, ⅌ bushel, but without further dealings.... Oats have been in fair demand, mainly on trade account, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for superior to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c.@69c. for fair to good; 68c.@71c. for White Western; 68c.@69c. for Mixed State; and 69c.@70c. for White State.... Feed in moderate jobbing demand at from $21@$30 for inferior to very choice. Sales 80 tons Rye Feed at $25 50@$26 ⅌ ton.... Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

[illegible] AND [illegible]—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal. Bags quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11½c.@11¾c. Sales, 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11½@11¾c.

MOLASSES—The main call is yet for new crop New-Orleans, the offerings of which are comparatively liberal, and meeting with special favor from buyers, for prompt distribution. The better grades rule steady. Sales have been made to-day of 210 bbls., in lots, within the range of 55c.@65c. for inferior to choice; and, by auction, 1,600 bbls. at from 55c.@66c., chiefly at 60c.@63½c. ⅌ gallon.... Old crop, domestic and foreign, is in very slack demand for all purposes, and values in most instances are wholly nominal. The stock of Molasses in first hands to-day was 2,675 hhds., of which were 2,167 hhds. Porto Rico, 230 hhds. English Island, 187 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 91 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, against 6,305 hhds. foreign and 350 bbls. New-Orleans, same date last year. The jobbing trade in foreign has been light, mostly in Porto Rico, within the range of 47½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 90 hhds. We quote: Cuba product wholly nominal; Porto Rico, 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c. for prime to fancy. Syrups have been in less request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted nominally on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Dec. 1.

	1873. Hhds.	1874. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	....	187
Cuba Muscovado	1,883	91
English Island	1,602	230
Porto Rico	2,820	2,167
Total hhds	6,305	2,675
New-Orleans, bbls	350	....

METALS—A fairly active demand prevails for Ingot Copper at firm prices, with sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 23½c.@23¾c. for early deliveries.... Copper products have been in moderate request, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal at 25c. ⅌ lb.... Scotch Pig-iron has been scarce for prompt delivery, from first hands, and has been inactive, but quoted firm. American Pig-iron has been plenty and weak, with a very slow movement reported as in progress. Wrought Scrap has been dull at about former figures. Iron Rails have been quiet at nominally unchanged quotations. The New Dominion Government is reported as having made extensive contracts for English Steel Rails on the basis of $54, gold, ⅌ ton, deliverable next Spring. We quote Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $42; No. 1 American Foundry, [illegible]; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally $55@$57 50; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@$33 50 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold.... Pig-lead has been generally dull, but without material alteration in price. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 25@$6 30, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c.... Spelter has been inactive at $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery.... American Steel has been quiet at unchanged figures.... Regulus Antimony has been in some demand within the range of 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb.... Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.... Pig-tin has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Straits now quoted at 22c.@22½c.; English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21⅞c.@22c., and Banca at 25½c.@25¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been attracting less attention, but have been held with firmness. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 62½; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½.... Zinc has been slow of sale since our last on the basis of 8¾c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with a fair show of confidence on a moderately active demand, in good part for export. Sales embrace 729 bbls. Strained at $2 30@$2 35, and 360 bbls. No. 1 at $4@$5 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch at $2 50 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been less active, without further important alteration; sales, 130 bbls. merchantable at 35c., closing at 34½c.@35c.; and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in moderate demand and held with decided confidence. Linseed-oil has been attracting more attention at firmer rates. Lard-oil has been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, at full prices. Menhaden has been quiet at about former figures. Cotton-seed Oil in rather light demand at current quotations. Most other kinds slow of sale within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 61c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 12½ for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 79c.@80c. in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@44c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@48c.; Yellow do., 51c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@67½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 82½c.@$1 05; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after on the basis of 5 5-16c. in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls.... Refined has been quiet and weak in price; quoted here at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; and at Philadelphia at 10⅝c.@10¾c.... Refined, in cases, dull at 16½c.@16¾c.... Naphtha inactive; City quoted at 10½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm and fairly active, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $21; small lots of new do., on the basis of $21 50 for uninspected, which was the asking price; and of Prime Mess at $19@$20 50, and Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., new, February option, at $21 70 ⅌ bbl.... The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 16,687 bbls., (including 7,231 bbls. old and 9,456 bbls. new,) against 16,405 bbls. Nov. 1, 1874, and 29,324 bbls. Dec. 1, 1873. The receipts of Pork in November were 10,118 bbls. The stock here to-day included 5,655 bbls. of old Mess, and 3,795 bbls. of uninspected New Pork.... Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired for, with City quoted at 8⅞c.@9c., and Western within the nominal range of 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.... Cut Meats have been more sought after at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 2,000 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7⅞c.@8c.; 2,500 fresh Hams, 10⅞c.@11c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams, part at 11⅛c.; 400 Smoked Hams at 13½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 90 boxes Clear Bellies at 12¼c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., the latter rate for fancy.... Bacon has been in demand for early delivery at unaltered rates; sales, 225 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter options, quoted at 10¾c., but dull.... Lard has been depressed and lower, influenced, in the main, by unfavorable advices from the West, closing, however, rather more steadily. The demand has been fairly active at the modified prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 850 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c.@13⅞c.; 150 tcs. City at 13⅛c.; 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅛c.; 750 tcs. do. for the Continent, at 14½c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 4,750 tcs. do., January, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs. do., February, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., seller six months, at 13⅞c.; 500 tcs. do., seller six months from Jan. 1, at 13⅞c., and 1,000 tcs. Refined Continental stock, December option, on private terms. At the West, extensive dealings were reported for forward delivery at current rates.... Beef has been comparatively dull, but quoted steady in the local market.... Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day 19,867 tcs. and bbls. (including 1,622 tcs. and bbls. old, and 18,245 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 7,180 tcs. and bbls. Nov. 1, 1874, and 17,440 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1873.... The receipts of Beef in November were 18,713 pks.... The stock here to-day included 1,323 pks. repacked Old Mess, and 3,501 bbls. and 14,159 tcs. uninspected new Beef.... New barreled stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams in request at $21 50@$23 for best Western.... Butter and Cheese essentially as quoted in our last.

RICE—Has been rather more sought after, especially domestic product, which has been held with more firmness. Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon free at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna free at $7@$7 50, and in bond at $4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been generally in good demand, and firm in price. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 35, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 28c.@39c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, since our last, at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free. Sales during the month of November, 3,900 bags here and to arrive. Stock here to-day 12,000 bags, and at Boston 3,200 bags, making a total of 15,200 bags, against 8,300 bags same time last year.

SEEDS—Clover has been in rather more demand since our last, and quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. for prime to choice; Rough Flax dull at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed in request, and quoted at $2 40, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here 3,200 bags; at Boston, none.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quite nominal to-day. Values have been quoted essentially unaltered, but there has been very little inquiry noted for stock, from any source, and no important dealings have been reported. The leading operators were absent from the street through the afternoon attending the funeral ceremonies of the late Mr. Sturges. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 521,544 hhds., 63,801 bxs., and 29,682 bags, the latter including 19,534 bags Brazil, 2,000 bags Java, 7,804 bags Cuba, and 300 bags Beet Root Sugar. Stock same date last year, 55,575 hhds., 32,550 bxs., and 311,427 bags. Also, 4,863 hhds. Melado.... We quote fair Refining, (nominal,) 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¾c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand and weaker in price, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	1873.	1874.
Cuba, hhds	50,729	52,229
Porto Rico, hhds	1,710	....
Martinique, hhds	1,931	369
English Islands, hhds	1,205	1,946
Total, hhds	55,575	54,544
Total, bxs	32,550	63,801
Total, bags	311,427	*29,682
Melado, hhds	4,863	....

*Including 19,534 bags Brazil, 2,000 bags Java, 7,804 bags Cuba, and 344 bags Beet-root Sugar.

TALLOW—Has been comparatively quiet at former prices; sales, 70,000 lbs. fair to strictly choice, within the range of 8½c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.... Stearine very quiet and quoted lower, City closing at 15c.@15½c. Sales were reported early of 25 tcs. Western, to arrive next week, at 15⅝c.; and 8,000 lbs. No. 1 at 13¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light request at irregular prices, within the previous range. Sales, 600 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan, and 900 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky meets with a very good demand, largely for export, at generally steady rates. Most other kinds have been rather moderately sought after within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 800 cases 1873 Wisconsin and 144 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c.; and 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 20 ⅌ lb.... Messrs. E. Rader & Son make the receipts at this port in November 5,166 hhds. Domestic and 4,712 bales Spanish; the deliveries, 4,285 hhds. Domestic and 9,217 bales Spanish; and the stock in first hands to-day, 50,087 hhds. Domestic, 9,175 bales Spanish. And they sum up the exports from the port in November as comprising 3,564 hhds., 4,812 cases, 2,174 bales, 2,180 cereons, and 128 pks. strips; also, 615,523 lbs. Manufactured. They also make the aggregate of the sales of Kentucky in November 8,200 hhds., chiefly for export.

WHISKY—A shade lower on a moderate demand. Sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 02¼. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol at $1 01 ⅌ proof gallon.

WOOL—Domestic product is in comparatively limited supply in the local market, and holders are generally very firm in their views, claiming in several instances some advance on late figures. These circumstances have tended to check operations, as manufacturers have been unwilling to purchase freely, as a rule, at asking rates. Texas and California product has met with a fair inquiry. New Clip Texas is coming forward in more liberal amounts, and being in unusually good condition, is attracting special notice from buyers, but the very full prices demanded operate against active dealings. Foreign product is scarce and quoted strong as to values, but is without important movement. The cable advices from the European auction sales are of a dearer competition and an easier range of prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 95,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 49c.@52c.; 36,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 35c.@42½c.; 5,000 lbs. washed at 57½c.@59c.; 18,500 lbs. Scoured at 58c.@91c.; 195 pks. and 20,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 42½c.@50c.; 56,000 lbs. Combing at 42½c.@61c. for unwashed and washed; 3,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 61½c.; 175 bales Oregon on private terms, quoted at 38½c.@45c.; 76,000 lbs. Texas at 21½c.@34½c.; 64,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.@32½c.; 30,000 lbs. California Fall, part at 20c.@24c.; 35 bales Cape at 33⅛c.; 25,000 lbs. Australian, part at 45c., and 12,000 lbs. Noils at from 35c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet to-day, the limited offering of room, the extreme rates claimed by ship-owners, and the great difficulty experienced in the loading of vessels, because of the 'longshoremen's strike operating against free movements. Grain, Provision, and Cotton room on berth was in most demand. And in the chartering line, the main inquiry was for tonnage suited to the Grain, Petroleum, and Cotton trades. There was much complaint of the serious delays and grave embarrassments resulting to the export interest because of the strike. Some contracts for November clearances were in default, on this account, much to the injury of all the interests involved. The hardships of this state of affairs were felt all the more keenly because of the recent depression in the export trade in most lines, from which there has been thus far but partial recovery.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel, which shows an improvement; 100 hhds. Tallow (late yesterday) at 28s. 9d., quoted to-day at 32s. 6d.@35s. as the asking rates; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton, mostly at ⅝d.@7-16d.; 16,000 bushels Grain (next week's shipments) at 9½d.@10d.; 600 bushels at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, reported at 9s. ⅌ tierce, for next week's shipment; 300 tcs. do., (by an outside steam-ship, prompt shipment,) at 7s. 3d. ⅌ tierce; 70 tons Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton. And from Baltimore, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain, December shipment, reported at 11½d. ⅌ bushel. Also, an American bark, 1,033 tons, (to arrive from Key West,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 7-16d. ⅌ lb., with option of Havre. And four ships, 1,811, 1,500, 1,249, and 999 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For Bristol, by steam, 150 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 30s. ⅌ ton.... For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9d. ⅌ bushel.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a German brig, 172 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia, at 25s. ⅌ ton.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 561 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., flat; another, 898 tons, with about 6,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a Swedish bark, 487 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 7s. ⅌ quarter. And two ships, 1,415 and 1,219 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s., and a German bark, 450 tons, (to arrive from New-Haven,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do. at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 5,000 Staves on private terms.... For Oporto, a British schooner, 194 tons, hence, with Grain at 18c. ⅌ bushel, and Flour at 90c. ⅌ bbl.... For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco at $2 50, gold, ⅌ case.... For Trieste, an Australian bark, 419 tons, hence, with general cargo, chiefly Resin, reported at £800.... For St. Thomas, an American schooner, 320 tons, hence, with general cargo at $1,400, gold.... For Rio Grande, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of $1 40 ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,156 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,338 head, or 314 cars, against 404 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow, with light receipts at strong last week's prices. The quality of the offerings was from good to common. Nearly all the former were gobbled up early, when buyers began to hold off for a reduction on inferior grades; the rough weather and heavy snow-storm have somewhat delayed trains and occasioned a slight attendance of country dealers; the Eastern buyers are doing all the business; the only transactions reported were as follows: Sales, 300 Illinois Steers, ranging from 731 to 1,218 lbs., at $3 37½@$5 40; 100 Texas Steers, ranging from 882 to 964 lbs., at $3 37½@$4 50; 500 Ohio Steers, ranging from 835 to 1,030 lbs., at $3 80@$7 50; 100 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,009 to 1,202 lbs., at $4 40@$5 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; Canada stock delayed by the storm; owners asking full ¼c. advance on last week's rates. The only sales reported were 1,000 Western Sheep, ranging from 86 to 94 lbs., at $4 52@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,600 head, against 19,300 for the same time last week. The market was active, at an advance; the quality of offerings good to prime; light Pigs not wanted at any price; Yorkers, ranging from 180 to 200 lbs., $6 75@$7 10; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,274 head. In consequence of the light supply last week and the cold weather, the trade has improved on the various grades from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. on dressed weight. Good Oxen and Steers were comparatively quiet. Sales, market Beef, choice, $10 50; extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $6 50@$8 50; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,308 head. The snow-storm in the country hastened the delivery of sheep at the market in considerably large numbers. There was a quicker demand, but prices were no higher. Sales, Sheep, in lots, at $3@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$6; Spring Lambs, 5½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining: No. 1 Spring, 94c., cash or December; 92⅜c. January; No. 3 do., 85c.@85½c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn dull and declining: No. 2 Mixed, 73c. cash; 72½c. all the year; New do., 66½c., cash or all the year; Rejected, old, 65c.; new, 63c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 52½c., cash, all the year, or January; Rejected, 49¼c.@49½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 95c.@95½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 23½, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 09@$1 11½. Whisky in good demand at 97c.@97½c. Pork unsettled, dull, and lower at $19 75 spot, $20 37½ February. Lard in fair demand and lower at $13 20 spot, $13 55@$13 60 February. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Short Rib Middles, 15 days old, 9¾c.; Green Shoulders, 6¾c.; buyers demand a reduction. On the Open Board, in the afternoon, Wheat closed lower at 90¾c. December, 91¾c. January: Corn heavy at 71¾c. all the year, 72c. cash; Oats lower at 51⅞c. all the year; Pork firm at $19 80 cash, $20 55@$20 60 February; Lard firmer at $13 65 February. Receipts—16,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 30,400 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,600 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 25@$1 26. Corn steady; sales of sample Western at 79c.; mixed Toledo at 81c.; old Western held at 85c. Oats dull; Western held at 50c.@59c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley neglected; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Barley Malt steady; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50; Dressed Hogs, 9c.@9¼c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Flour unchanged; little doing. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07½@$1 08; No. 3 do., $1 01½@$1 02. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 54½c.@55c. Barley dull and declining; No. 3 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 35. Rye quiet at $1. Whisky steady at $1. Provisions—In some instances holders are disposed to sell, but generally buyers and sellers are apart, and the market is weak with a downward tendency; nothing done in any article. Live Hogs active and higher; Common, $6 75@$7; Good to Choice, $7 25@$7 50; Extra, $7 65@$7 75; closed weak and nominally lower. Cattle weak and inactive; offerings mostly poor; choice to extra Native Steers, $5 25@$6; Good to Prime, $4 50@$5 25; Texas Steers, $1 75@$3 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cotton weak and lower; Low Middlings, 14c. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat firm for Southern, quiet and nominal for Western; prices unchanged. Corn, strong; White Southern, 80c.@85c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats firm; Southern, 64c.@66c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; do. White, 64c. Rye steady at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork—$21@$21 50. Bulk Meats irregular; receipts increasing; Shoulders, 7½c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@11½c.—outside price for fully cured. Bacon firm and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams—14c.@15c. Lard—Refined 15c. Western Butter quiet and steady; Choice Tub, 33c.@35c.; Choice Rolls, 30c.@33c. Coffee dull; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 17½c.@19¼c. Petroleum firm, but nominal, at $4 95@$5. Whisky firm; small sales at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Petroleum nominal; Crude, 8½c.; Refined, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Flour quiet but firm; extra, $4 60@$4 83; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio family extra, $5 50@$6; high grades, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 27@$1 28. Rye nominal. Corn—Yellow, old, 94c.@95c.; new, 80c.@85c.; White, 83c.@85c. Oats, White, 66c.@67c.; mixed, 65c. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 42c.@43c.; Western Prime, 35c.@36c.; choice Western rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 15¾c.@16¼c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14¼c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 30c.@32c. The Wool trade continues quiet and prices are unchanged. No change is expected before New Year's.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,400 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn firm; sales of two cars new High Mixed at 92c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—31,500 bushels Wheat, 13,600 bushels Corn, 8,200 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Peas. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 18,700 bushels Wheat, 60,100 bushels Oats, 28,200 bushels Barley, 25,500 bushels Rye, 7,900 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn steady at 70c. Oats firm and higher at 57c.@61c. Rye steady at $1 07@$1 08. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35. Butter unchanged. Provisions dull and declining. Pork in fair demand and lower; sales at $20 50, spot, $21, January; $22 25, February. Lard easier; Steam, 13¾c., spot; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., all loose; 10c. bid at close for Clear-Rib Sides. Bacon unchanged. Green Meats easier: Shoulders, $6 95@$7; Sides, 9¾c.; Hams, 11c.@11¼c. Whisky steady at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 at 89¾c.; January, 90¾c.; February, 92¼c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed nominal at 74c. Oats quiet and steady at 55c. Rye weak and lower; No. 1 at 98c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. Provisions quiet; nominally lower. Pork—Mess, $20, cash; Prime do., $18; Extra do., $15. Hams in pickle, 11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c. loose; Middles, 10½c. boxed. Prime Lard, 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500; Wheat, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bushels; Wheat, 26,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; Extra White Michigan, $1 17; Amber Michigan, December, $1 09½; January, $1 13¼; No. 2 Red, $1 09. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 69c.; December, 68¾c.; May, 75c.; Low Mixed, 68½c.; White, 70½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 55c.; White, 58c. Clover-seeds, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8 65@$8 75. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Live Hogs—Receipts 7,500; market dull; many unsold; Common, $6 50@$7; Medium to Fair Packing, $7 15@$7 20; Good to Extra, $7 40@$7 60; Choice Butchers', $7 75; shipments, 430.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin quiet at $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, and $2 60 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 5 ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 92, ex-interest. United States bonds, '67s, 109⅜. Erie Railway shares, 24¾@25; do. Preferred, 39.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5⅜ ⅌ cent., which is ⅝ ⅌ cent below the Bank of England rate. Consols, for the account, 92@92⅛. Erie Railway shares, 24¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £2,000. Erie Railway shares, 25.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, 7 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, of which 4,000 were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 6d.@9s. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 4d.@9s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 39s. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 44s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 83s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 1—3 P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 9d.@25s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Dec. 2: Nos. 104, 106, 103, 105½, 91, 92, 96, 98.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
72—Gray vs. Green.
153—Steinert vs. The Mayor, &c.
154—Riley vs. Corwin.

Nos.
189—Hopper vs. Crooks.
201—Whitmore vs. Green.
208—Hitchen vs. Hitchen.
242—Curry, Jr., vs. Curry.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 28, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Cammann.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
314—N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.

Nos.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
48—Hasting, &c., vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
79—Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Frueauff, Administrator, vs. Skiddy et al.
5—Holloway vs. Stevens, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
3658—Stevens vs. The Mayor, &c.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
2618—Delemater vs. Rhodes.
3090—Cable vs. Marvin et al.
2170—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk Railroad Co. of Canada.
1001½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathway, &c.
2152—McMahon, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2404—Bull's Head Bank vs. Wright et al.
992½—Rheude vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexandre et al. vs. Fowler et al.
2858—Hatch vs. Parker et al.
2860—Ferris vs. Gardiner.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
2866—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
4370—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, vs. Stewart.
1799—American Med. Co. vs. Zorger.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.

Nos.
3353—Barston et al. vs. Hausen et al.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
993½—Rheude vs. McKinley.
2119—Austin et al., Trustees, &c. vs. Row, Jr., et al.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4391—Huchion vs. The Mayor, &c.
2121—Vibbard et al. vs. St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
2125—Brockway vs. Walter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Parker, robbery.
Thomas Brown, robbery.
Michael Scanlon, robbery.
Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery.
Carl Ehmke, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Leon, felonious assault and battery.
Walter F. Mead, burglary.
William C. King, grand larceny.
Peter Peterson, grand larceny.

Walter Coleman, grand larceny.
James H. Hastings, grand larceny.
Kate Reynolds, grand larceny.
James Pennington, grand larceny.
William Morrissey, grand larceny.
Juan R. Martinez, bribery.
Peter Crow, petit larceny.
John Finnerty, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wilson vs. Tuttle; motion that commission issue is granted, stay not to exceed thirty days. Same vs. same; same decision.

Rosenberg et al. vs. Auburn Manufacturing Company of Auburn, N. Y.; motion to change place of trial to Cayuga County is denied, with $10 costs.

Phelan vs. Collender; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Davis vs. Stoner; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Overbiser vs. Shipman et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

Donovan vs. Cassidy; a joint action will not lie.

Dougherty vs. Dougherty; cause ordered on calendar for equity causes for December, in default of which motion granted with costs.

Groom vs. Metzler et al.; ordered back to Referee to ascertain what amount is due to Metzler.

COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY.

Vandervell vs. Callanan; judgment for plaintiff; see decision with Clerk of Equity.

Johnson vs. Judkins; cause ordered on calendar for Equity causes for December, in default of which motion granted with costs.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In the Court of Appeals, Dec. 1, 1874; decisions handed down:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Erastus G. Graves vs. Edmund P. Wait; James M. Ricketts vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Augustus W. Dall vs. William P. Earle; Philo T. Ruggles, receiver, &c., vs. Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent, &c.; Same vs. Same; Precentia Angell vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Charles White vs. Emily Keith.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Edward B. Holly vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Judgment of General Term and decree of the Surrogate reversed and the case remitted to Surrogate to pay the principal of the legacy and accrued interest from the death of M. M. Ferris to the heirs of M. K. Ferris, and interest from the death of P. Carter to the death of M. K. Ferris to the residuary legatee—Caroline A. Cushman vs. David M. Horton.

Appeals dismissed with costs—The Third National Bank of Buffalo vs. Benjamin F. Bruce; Jacob Ptohl vs. Arthur B. Simpson et al.

Motions granted with $10 costs—Thomas Hope vs. Charles E. Lawrence; George Barker, survivor, et al. vs. William D. White et al.

Motion to open default granted on stipulation of the parties on condition that the case is submitted without argument—Anna M. Calligan, Administratrix, vs. the New-York Central Railroad Company.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874:

NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

Willis vs. Weaver; motion for reargument; A. J. Parker for motion; W. P. Chambers opposed; papers submitted.

Jacobs vs. Morange; motion for return of remittitur, and that it be amended; papers submitted.

Foley vs. Marvin; motion to reinstate cause on calendar in Commission of Appeals; motion denied, on ground of want of jurisdiction, cause being in Commission of Appeals.

O'Brien vs. McCann; motion to amend remittitur; papers submitted.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

George E. Holyoke, respondent, vs. Samuel Adams et al., appellants; argued by Erastus Cooke, of counsel for appellants, and by Edward D. McCarthy for respondent.

No. 282.—Theodore Tilton, respondent, vs. Henry Ward Beecher, appellant; argued by William M. Evarts, of counsel for appellant, and by Roger A. Pryor for respondent.

No. 45.—Abner Brown, respondent, vs. The Keeney Settlement Cheese Manufacturing Association, appellant; submitted.

No. 90.—The Richmond County Gas Light Co., appellant, vs. the Town of Middletown, respondent; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 75.—The Supervisors of Richmond County, respondents, vs. Peter S. Wandel et al., appellants; argued by S. Hand, as counsel for appellants, and by T. Westervelt, for respondents.

No. 105.—William Lord, respondent vs. Alfred Wilkinson, appellant; submitted.

Proclamation made and Court adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, Dec. 1,) under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with a three-story brick building, 25 by 35, upon the front thereof, and a similar building, 25 by 27, in rear, for $11,900. The property was purchased by E. Richardson. James M. Miller, under a court decree like the above, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, also sold the five-story iron-front building, with lease of lot, 33.4 by 100, on West Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of White street, and the five-story iron-front building, with lease of lot, 50 by 50, on White street, south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway, (the lots and buildings being connected in rear and forming an L,) for $47,600. Purchaser, Isaiah Keyser, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. The lease is dated May 1, 1867. Terms twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent, $6,000 per annum. No further sales were made.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and plot on Madison avenue, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on Second avenue, south of Forty-ninth street, postponed indefinitely; sale by same auctioneer of two lots on West Forty-ninth street, west of Eleventh avenue, property withdrawn; and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of four lots on First avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street, property offered, but withdrawn from the want of bids.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 22 by 25.6, on East Eighty-second street, north side, 80.2 feet West of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the new Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 279 feet west of First avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house, with lot 25.6 by 100, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By Samuel Krizer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James E. Ray, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 125, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Seventh street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 224, on Railroad avenue, east side, 766 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 41 Park st., s. s., about 52 ft. w. of Pearl st.; lot 25x96.2 x25x97.9; front house 25x35, rear house 25 x27.....$11,900

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story iron-front building and lease of lot, West Broadway, e. s., 50 ft. s. of White st., lot 33.4x100; also, 1 five-story iron-front building and lease of lot, White st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of West Broadway, lot 50x50, (buildings and lot form L;) lease dated May 1, 1867, term 21 years, with renewal; ground rent $6,000 per annum.....$47,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Elizabeth st., No. 184, e. s., 25x96.6; Elizabeth st., Nos. 180 and 182, e. s., 50x98; Nicholas McCool to Charles W. Kearney.....$50,000

Ludlow st., w. s., 137.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25 x87.6; I. Elsbach to A. J. Bleistift.....26,000

Worth st., n. e. s., No. 164, 23.11x33.1; Angelo L. and Julien L. and Theodore W. Myers and Leopold Haas, executors of L. Myers, to David Mahany.....10,000

2d st., n. w. cor. of Willard av., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to James Smiley.....275

20th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x81.11; P. H. Neslis to Mary, wife of W. Livingston.....nom.

31st st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x98.9; Leonard Scott to Eva Scott.....gift.

100th st., s. s. 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, 123.1 ft. to old Bloomingdale road, thence 55x121.3 x51; Charles W. Kearney to Nicholas McCool.....25,000

127th st., s. s., 390 ft. w. of 4th av, 10x99.11; Ann E., wife of J. E. Brown, to Josephine M. Corbett.....5,500

127th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av. widened, 62.6x99.11; John C. Overhiser to Thomas L. Sanford.....14,000

Same property, Abraham Overhiser to John C. Overhiser.....14,000

Eagle av., w. s., 185 ft. n. of Morrisania Branch R. R., 25x12; Morrisania; Anthony McOwen to James C. Clarke.....4,700

Willard av., n. s. 225 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; George Opdyke to James Smiley.....225

1st av., No. 979, 25.4x75; 1st av., No. 977, w. s., 25x75; Moritz Gerber to Abraham Michelbacher.....45,100

7th av., n. w. corner 147th st., 99.11x100; 148th st., s. s. 250 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x 99.11; Mary A. Leyne to Elizabeth Leyne.....Nom.

10th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 25x100; Annie Mahaney, widow, to John Loehr.....10,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

34th and 35th sts. and 11th av., and high-water mark of Hudson River, the block, 72 lots, Manhattan Market; Elijah Ward, Trustee of Ellen E. Ward, &c., to Courtland Palmer, Charles Phelps Palmer, and Mary A. P., wife of Henry Draper, heirs, &c.; confirmation deed, &c.....5,000

Same property; E. R. Robinson, Referee, to Edward H. Dixon.....175,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broome st., No. 494, 3 years, per year.....1,000

New st., No. 43; James Hutty to William C. Gilman, 10 years, from May, 1873.....7,623

5th av., No. 566, furnished, 2 years, per year.....6,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 614, 675, 746, 781 AND 959. Some decided bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

By order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure,

E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE

will be sold positively at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock,

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874.

The property is located on the south-east corner of 6th av. and 23d st.; size, 79 feet 9 inches on the avenue; 184 feet on 23d st.

Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

By order of the Superior Court.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,

NOS. 158, 158½, AND 160 BOWERY,

near Broome st.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 119 EAST 24TH ST.

Six vacant lots south-west corner

SIXTH AVENUE BOULEVARD AND 128TH ST.,

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, Dec. 8,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of P. W. Turney, Referee.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF the two new four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 14 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers. Houses 20x55 feet, lots 100 feet 5 inches. Houses in complete order, hard-wood finish, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 18 East 58th st.; $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE, SPACIOUS residence of Fanning C. Tucker, on Sandford av., Flushing, in perfect order; water, gas, furnace; beautiful grounds highly improved; coach-house, large garden; near both depots; location unsurpassed.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FACTORY, ENGINE, and machinery; premises, 75x100. Apply at No. 32 Tiffany place, Brooklyn, or to
ROBERT H. CORBETT, No. 6 Wall st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A MODERN thoroughly built house, 18 or 20 feet front, situate between Park and 6th avs., 34th and 59th sts. Address, giving lowest price and full description, A. M. H., P. O. Box No. 2,078.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.

$1 60 per Gallon.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c. promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A BAD SERVANT!
WHAT CAN BE WORSE!
Employers wishing really valuable help, carefully selected from the many now out of employment, can be suited by calling at Carpenter's old established Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, house-work girls, and all other kinds of help; ready and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; no charge until suited.

AT 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. Harcman's.—Select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, French, Welsh. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH Office, a large number of good servants of all nations. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A QUIET, STEADY young girl, who understands her duties; is neat and orderly with her work; can also wait at table; is a willing, well-tempered girl; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A colored young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; or to take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; four year's City reference. Call at No. 402 West 31st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work, or fine washing; best reference. Call at No. 230 7th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family, or would take care of children; can give best City reference. Apply No. 214 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or first-class waitress in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 332 West 4[illegible]th st., three flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID OR FINE LAUNDRESS—In private family; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 761 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or invalid's nurse. Apply at No. 547 Broome st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid or laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 1o7 East 33d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse.—By two young women, highly respectable; one is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; the other is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress and seamstress, and fond of children; both neat, tidy, and obliging; best testimonials. Call for two days at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A REAL COMPETENT COOK; A TIDY, nice woman, clean and orderly; can do any kind of cooking, baking, and makes a variety of desserts and cakes; can take care of her kitchen; has the highest references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking and pastry perfectly; is careful and economizing in her kitchen; would go to a private family or small private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, is a good plain cook and a good bread baker; also a good washer and ironer; understand the care of butter and milk; willing to go in the country; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies; is willing to assist with the washing; can furnish unexceptionable references. Inquire for D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; willing to do the coarse washing; no objections to a nice place in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A SITUATION for her cook who has lived with her two years. Can be seen at No. 8 West 44th st., and the lady at (No. 13 Gramercy Park,) No. 114 East 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references; is fully capable, willing, and not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL AS COOK in a private family; good washer and ironer; good reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 305 East 26th st., first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY COOK, with excellent City and country references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 East 41st st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; best City references. Address B. F. Z., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman as dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; can make her own designs; will go out by the day, week, or month; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker would like a few more families to work for at her own home, or would go out to cut and fit by the day. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 734 8th av., near 47th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS—TO go out by the day or month, or would take work in; no objections to attend a bakery; best of reference. Call at No. 1,166 2d av.; ring second bell.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

New-York Colored Mission, No. 135 West 30th st. Household servants, gardeners, and farm hand.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS PRACTICAL HOUSE-keeper, by an English woman, who thoroughly understands the care of a house and the management of servants; many years' experience in England and America; best City reference. Apply at the house of her former employer, No. 11 North Madison square, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; can put her hand to anything; is neat, willing, and agreeable; verbal references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT SCOTCH girl, as general servant; in City or country; has good reference; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and agreeable; not afraid of work; likes children. Call at 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING the best French; an excellent dress-maker; can sew by hand or machine; can do some hair-dressing; is obliging, neat, and trustworthy; one year's City references. Call at Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, with a family going South for the Winter. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair and operate on different machines; no objection to wait on growing children; good City references. Address No. 59 West 11th st., near 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; is a good dress-maker, cutting, fitting, sewing on machine; can take care of grown children; references at M. Florentin's, No. 739 8th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL GIRL as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, or would take a chamber-maid's place and assist in fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as laundress or to do fine washing and lingerie work; understands both thoroughly; has the best of references. Call for two days at 540 3d av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, as first-class laundress; no objection to help with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, as first-class laundress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO IS A first-class nurse, desires to go to Florida with an invalid gentleman or lady; best of references furnished from physicians and private families. Apply at the Young Ladies' Christian Union, corner 18th st. and Irving place, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKING some English, seventeen years of age; is very fond of children; will make herself useful; is neat and willing; kind to children. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; fond of children, and a first-class seamstress; has good references; is neat, willing, and kind to children. Will be at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT RESPECTABLE young Swedish woman as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; has two years' City reference from present employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat hand-sewer; can give unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE with good City references; or will do chamber-work and assist with grown children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; works on sewing-machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can act as nursery governess if required; five years' City reference. Call at No. 334 East 34th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELL-educated Protestant young woman; will be recommended by last employer. Call at No. 349 East 18th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE; also a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress and can dress hair well; can operate on different machines; has the best of references. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit; wishes employment by the week or month; no objection to assist in house-work or wait on an invalid lady; would take work in; good City reference. Apply at No. 110 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS SEAMstress; no objection to take care of growing children; understands sewing by hand and machine, or would do sewing and chamber-work; over five years' reference from last place. Call at 143 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands dress-making. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young lady as seamstress; no objections to traveling. Call for three days at No. 52 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., between Irving place and Union square.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as first-class waitress; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; has three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; private family or boarding-house; is careful, willing, and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who can fill a man's place; has the best of references for waitress or parlor-maid; is neat and quick. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; understands silver, salads; will assist in chamber-work. City references. Apply at No. 161 West 31st st.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits ladies and gentlemen's washing; punctual attendance and no disappointments; prices reasonable; linens, &c. Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 757 7th av., near 52d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS solicits families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; understands fluting; 50c. to $1 per dozen. Apply at No. 71 6th av.

MALES.

COOK, &c.—AS MALE COOK AND CARVER, OR as waiter, &c., in a hotel, restaurant, or institution, by a reliable, faithful Englishman; can take charge of the kitchen; not afraid of work; at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT; is a good City driver and groom, and especially thorough and skillful in keeping horses, harness, and carriages in good condition; seven years' reference from his present employer. Call or address No. 126 West 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL man, single; also understands gardening; many years' experience in both branches; is a good City driver; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman or groom; understands his business; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call on or address W. H., No. 321 West 44th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; HAS eleven years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Tallman's stable, 38th st. and Broadway, or address G. L., same place.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, for either coachman or waiter, with best City reference. Call any time at No. 8 West 51st st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Danish single man, aged 25 years; speaks good English; can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, pruning, budding, care of hot and green houses, &c.; also care and drive horses, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM—COOK.—BY A HOLLAND MAN AND wife, just arrived from Holland; wife as cook and man as groom; either in the City or country; both can speak the English language; can give good references. Inquire for or send letter to S. Kamstras, 104 Allen st.

PORTER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man as light porter, watchman, or as janitor of a building; has fifteen years' reference; wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Call or address 189 Rivington st., top floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best of reference from his last place. Call on or address No. 121 West 28th st. or No. 103 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN; SPEAKS FRENCH, German, English; many years' practice as first-class waiter; wages not so much an object. Can be seen from 3 to 5 or 8 to 10 P. M. at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN, SPEAKS French, English, and German, in a private family or boarding-house; can give the best of City reference. Address C. S. Galaine, No. 253 7th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK, and to assist generally in the office of an importing house; must be accurate and quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address B. B. E., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK: ONE WHO IS neat and tidy, and thoroughly understands her work, and can bring good City references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 16 West 48th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of the Silk Department of a dry-goods, jobbing and importing house. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 1,102.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING AND IMporting house, salesmen for Ohio and Indiana trade. Address C. D., Post Office Box No. 1,102.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Apply at No. 17 East 30th st.; wages, $16 per month.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874 $671,641
Annual Income $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force $57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID magnesia, for 60 years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists, in large-sized bottles. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

WANTED—A PEW IN GRACE CHURCH, IN THE middle aisle, twelve or fifteen from the pulpit. Address No. 74 5th av.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA.....WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30	JAVA.....WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 2d December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday, Dec. 26
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., agents in Havana.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia....Dec. 19, — —
Spain.....Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M. | — — 26

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Saturday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL...Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $34, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Dec. 3.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 30, 1874. Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, (Accommodation,) 8:05, (Express,) 9:05, (Accommodation) 10 A. M., (Express,) 12 M., (Accommodation) 1, (Express,) 3, (Express,) 2:20, (Accommodation,) 4:38 and 5:15, (Local Express,) 8:10, (Express,) and 9:10, (Express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (Express,) 2:20, 3, 4:38, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:20, and 3, (Express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10, 11:35 P. M.

Boston express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 9:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M.

The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. at Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven, and the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Newport; 8:05, 10 A. M. and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 3, and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of the Company at Grand Central Depot, or at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE FINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

Have now open a Fine Selection of FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE FURS, of every description, warranted in every respect, and made under their supervision, on the premises, from the CHOICEST SKINS.

IN SETS,
MUFFS,
BOAS, CAPS,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
FUR LAP AND CARRIAGE ROBES,
FOOT MUFFS, &c., &c.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.,

REAL LACE CURTAINS, $10 per pair to the very finest imported.

GUIPURE LACE, $7 50 per pair to the very finest imported.

APPLIQUE LACE, $5 per pair to the very finest imported.

NOTTINGHAM LACE, $2 per pair to the very finest imported.

NOTTINGHAM and VESTIBULE LACE, by the yard, in great variety.

GREAT REDUCTION in our immense stock of

CARPETING,

OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

Great Carpet and Upholstery Ware-rooms, Nos. 183 and 85 6th av., (one door below 13th st.)

OPENING!—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY. Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect. Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHOENIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,

d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-1aw6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elizabeth Hay, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and proof of service of summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are now resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action; on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deys, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of this action, unless said defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two newspapers, to wit, in the New-York *Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.

WM. WALSH, Clerk.

CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n25-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russell Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Rolph, Millicent H. Martin, and William R. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o28-1aw6wW*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P.M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P.M.
Saturday, 5th..........2:30 P.M.	Friday, 4th..........2:00 P.M.
Monday, 7th..........2:30 P.M.	Monday, 7th..........6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 8th..........2:30 P.M.	Tuesday, 8th..........7:00 A.M.
Thursday, 10th..........8:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 9th..........7:30 A.M.
	Friday, 11th..........8:00 A.M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURTEEN miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, truck blankets, dog blankets, the largest and cheapest assortment in this City. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

MRS. CAMP,
No. 141 West 14th st.,
HAS TO OFFER FOR THE WINTER
TWO HANDSOME SUITES WITH BOARD.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place; just opened; newly furnished. Rooms en suite or singly, with board. Parlor floor, with private table if desired.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 10 EAST 28th st., third floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Corner 6th av. and 33th st., Murray Hill. Three fine suites of apartments vacant. W. L. FISH.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square, have two or more handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A VERY ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table, may be obtained at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDSOME and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely furnished parlor and two or three bed-rooms, separately or together; private table if desired.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; every convenience; on first floor; for gentleman without board; references.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PRIVATE family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, together or separately, with board; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table, the apartments being the suite lately occupied by the Countess De Ferussac.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room; references.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, WELL-furnished, second floor; bath adjoining; also, front room and two smaller ones, third floor; excellent board; moderate terms.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also, two front hall rooms, with first-class board; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.
A small family would let a large, well-furnished room, with or without board; $20 per week.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.
Two elegantly-furnished suites of apartments, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273.
Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A LARGE, SUNNY ROOM and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES or rooms on the second and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, FOR gentlemen only. No. 38 East 26th st., adjoining Union League Club; references.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished, sunny room to let, with board; also single rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate; reference.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO rooms for single gentlemen; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen appreciating a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, on fourth floor, with board, fire, and gas; $30 for two persons.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; private table, if desired.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; house first class; private table; references exchanged.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, together or separately, to gentlemen only, at No. 83½ Barrow st., near Hudson.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large, fully furnished room. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms on third floor to rent, with board; also one in the fourth story; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table.

NO. 360 WEST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

TABLE BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN with private family. No. 359 West 36th st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, IN GOOD location, with breakfast and tea, fire and gas; state terms; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,433.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Gustav Baer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DE WILDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John De Wilde, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1874. ALFRED F. MUNN, Assignee,
No. 114 Chambers street, New-York City.

n18-1aw3wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A PHELAN & COLLENDER, 10X5, four pocket billiard table, in perfect order, cheap. Address Box No. 243 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, OF
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
DEC. 5,
FIRST NIGHT

on any stage of an entirely novel and remarkable Romantic Play by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, arranged and adapted from a powerful dramatic sensation of the Spanish stage, entitled

YORICK!

To be produced with every scene new, new costumes, and a significant distribution of characters.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

presented in all the grandeur of superb new scenery, beautiful new costumes, a GRAND BALLET OF OVER THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, novel marches, delicious music, unique evolutions, special features, &c., &c.

POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL notwithstanding the enormous outlay.

NAST;
or,
THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
FIFTH WEEK
and continuous success of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 5,

The Grand Duchess.

(A great hit.)
THE DUCHESS (her great rôle)..........Miss SOLDENE
"New scenery," "exquisite dresses," "great cast."
SATURDAY, ONLY GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.

ROBERTS' LAST READING — THURSDAY NIGHT at ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets and programme at Gurley's, under the Hall.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1874, at 4 P. M. Organist, Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN; Vocalist, Mr. JON. J. D. TRENOR. Admission, 25 cents; package of ten tickets, $2; to be had at all music-stores, and at the church.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, MONDAY NEXT, in a revised edition of his entertainment. Robinson Hall closed this week for complete renovation and elegant refurnishing. A new drama with original effects on MONDAY next.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
SECOND LECTURE, THURSDAY MORNING, 11:30.
Subject—KING JOHN.
Tickets for remaining four lectures, with reserved seat, $3, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Only Wednesday Matinée of FREDERIC ROBINSON in QUARRY DELL.	FREDERIC ROBINSON IN QUARRY DELL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Prof. JUDD commences his great 500-mile walk MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 9:30 A. M. Promenade concerts at 2 and 8 P. M. by Gilmore's band.
Admission 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin, Wilson, Ricardo, Rudolph, Tremaine, Pelham, Barron, Mullally.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

WM. R. UTLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO UTLEY & BOWEN,)
NO. 4 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
BUYS AND SELLS

New-London Northern Railroad Stock.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Danville, Urbana, and Bloomington Bonds.
Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds.
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad Bonds.
Texas Pacific Railroad 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds.
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas First Mortgage Bonds.
And the bonds of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, Newark, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, Louisville, Detroit, Quincy, (Ill.,) and Chicago.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER,
Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

AMUSEMENTS.

FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME!

This magnificent establishment is now thoroughly heated by the latest improved system, giving the great edifice a delightful temperature, and rendering it decidedly the most comfortable place of amusement in New-York.

THE ENTIRE GRAND PROGRAMME
GIVEN IN FULL
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
IN HER STARTLING
MID-AIR RIDE ON THE VELOCIPEDE.

WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY,
THE
MASTER ATHLETES OF THE UNIVERSE.

FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
AND THE
GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET!
GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET!
INDIAN LIFE—CHASE FOR A WIFE!
INDIAN LIFE—CHASE FOR A WIFE!
ALL THE NEW RACES!
ALL THE NEW RACES!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

GRAND MENAGERIE
OF 600 RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS.

General Admission, 50 cents; Children Under Ten, 25 cents, TO AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS ONLY; NO HALF PRICE IN THE EVENING. Wild Animals fed in presence of the audience at the close of afternoon entertainment. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. ASSOCIATION HALL.
LAST READING.
THURSDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME.

ALEXANDER'S FEAST..........DRYDEN
THE CHARCOAL MAN..........TROWBRIDGE
THE COMING OF THE BAGPIPES TO LUCKNOW,
HENRY MORFORD
DRIFTING..........T. B. READ
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Act 1, Scene 2—
The Clowns in Council..........SHAKESPEARE
THE BATTLE OF NASEBY..........MACAULEY
IN SCHOOL DAYS..........WHITTIER
GREEN APPLES..........TROWBRIDGE
GRANDAD IN THE INGLE..........R. BUCHANAN
BUCK FANSHAW'S FUNERAL..........MARK TWAIN

MR. S. B. MILLS, PIANIST.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door, on the above evening.

NAST;
or,
THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

ROBERTS' LAST READING — THURSDAY NIGHT at ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets and programme at Gurley's, under the Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The new burlesque with new scenery, effects, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK.
First appearance of W. B. Cahill and Thos. Granger.
Reappearance of Miss NELLY PIERIS.
Sol Smith Russell, Gus Williams, William Courtright, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Emma Day, Miss Alice Harrison, and Russian Ballet Troupe.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, who can furnish good references, is desirous of a daily or hourly engagement; acquirements, English, piano and singing, and wax-flowers. Address L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, accustomed to teaching, desires to instruct a few more pupils in classes or at their residences in German, French, or music. Address TEACHER, No. 147 West 14th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See City Record.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
NINTH AND LAST
WEEK THIS SEASON
Of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE,

the run of which might be indefinitely prolonged but for the fact, that Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S present engagement here, terminates Dec. 5.

Better than Led Astray.—*New-York Times.*

The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

Characters by — The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee, Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1:30,
TENTH AND LAST MATINEE OF JANE EYRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be produced, after careful preparation, and with new and appropriate scenery and costumes, Lovell's great play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, which has been specially rearranged for this Theatre, and in which Miss Rose Eytinge will make her first appearance this season.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

Due notice will be given of the production of the greatest sensation of the modern stage,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and last performance but two of JANE EYRE.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK MATINEE for the benefit of St. John's Guild, by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30 P. M.

NAST;
or,
THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce an engagement (positively limited to two weeks) with the distinguished American comedian,

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,

recently returned from London, where his protracted stay was marked by a continuous success, who will appear

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in two of his best parts, always creative of extreme hilarity, beginning THIS EVENING, with Redmond Tape in a great English comic sketch, by H. J. Byron, and entitled

RED TAPE.

and as Major Wellington de Boots in Stirling Coyne's excellent comedy of three acts,

THE WIDOW HUNT.

The entertainment will afford an evening of unlimited fun.

THE BOX-OFFICE, during Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROBERTS' LAST READING — THURSDAY NIGHT at ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets and programme at Gurley's under the Hall.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled

reacpan

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

NAST;
or,
THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

PARK THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SUCCESS.
EIGHTIETH PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,
by
JOHN T. RAYMOND
of his popular character specialty
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Nightly received by crowded houses with peals of laughter and roars of applause.

"THE HIT OF THE PRESENT SEASON."—*World.*

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
DICK SANDS, FRANK JONES, NETTIE FLORENCE, LOLA, the Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA.
GILMORE and SMITH, McCOLLOUGH and McGARVEY.
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
AND ONE HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss JENNIE MORTON, in her drama of
IDLEWILD.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER and DONALD McKAY.
WARM SPRING INDIANS in the burlesque of
POCAHONTAS.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Mlle. DELACOUR'S
FRENCH DANCERS,
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS
and the
GREAT VARIETY COMPANY.
MATINEES, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.

Ranging in price from $350 to $700.

Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.

WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, *of* First-Class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during these* Hard Times *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before* offered *in* New-York. Agents wanted *to sell* Waters' New Scale Pianos, *and* Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements *to the* Trade. *A large* discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, *&c.*

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

$10 A QUARTER FOR TWO MUSIC LESSONS weekly by a lady educated in Europe; best system adopted. Address PROGRESS, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GREAT CHANCE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of G. B. Barmore, No. 368 Bleecker st., by order of administratrix, at cost, 700 Pianos by Jan. 1. Second hand Pianos cheap.

PLANS AND PRICES OF THE OFFICES IN the new building of the Western Union Telegraph Company can be now had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
4th av. and 23d st.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
("Timothy Titcomb,")
will lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, on
ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL POWER.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 173 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

ARMY BUSINESS.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

ARMY DISBURSEMENTS, ACCOUNTS, SETTLEMENTS, AND APPROPRIATIONS—DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—TRANSPORTATION, RAILROAD BUSINESS, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It appears, from the report of Quartermaster General Meigs, that the accounts and vouchers which have been examined since the last annual report show disbursements to the amount of $18,000,363. Accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to the amount of $9,624,000 had been examined by the time the year expired. The appropriations for the year amounted to $15,499,000. Three thousand and fifty-seven money accounts were received during the fiscal year; 1,778 were in the office at the beginning of the year. Of these, 4,357 were examined and disposed of, and 478 remained unexamined on June 30, last. Forty-seven hundred and twenty-three property returns were examined, leaving only fifty-five undisposed of at the termination of the year. Recent changes in the regulations have increased the labor of examining the accounts and returns. Formerly the examinations of the Qurtermaster General's office were preliminary and intended merely to assist the officers of the Treasury Department in their final settlement by pointing out improprieties discovered in certain accounts by the administrative examination. Two hundred and eighty-one settlements have been made during the year, involving $99,840. Very stringent measures were taken to prevent the incurring of debts or liabilities beyond the amount of the appropriation granted by Congress for the service of the Quartermaster General's Department. During the month of June last the employment of soldiers on extra duty was in a great measure stopped. The repair of buildings and the purchase of material for the repair and for the construction of new buildings, requiring the aid of skilled labor, was arrested. Many clerks and other civilians employed and very necessary to the efficient support and maintenance of the army, and of its operations, were discharged, and the wages of those retained were reduced below the usual and proper rates of compensation. This reduction was submitted to from necessity by the men employed on the frontier, and at all military posts during a time of a general depression of industry, when it was difficult for one out of place to find new employment. These measures, while they produced much inconvenience, caused some suffering, and for want of means of taking care of the public property caused some loss, were at least generally successful in preventing any excess of liabilities over the appropriations. The actual total expenses of the Quartermaster's Department have been very considerably less than the amount appropriated, though in the specific appropriation for incidental expenses a liability estimated at $20,000 has been incurred in excess of this particular appropriation.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS.

The Quartermaster General again calls attention to the expense and embarrassment to the military service caused by the law which compels all officers of his department under a general order to keep separate accounts with every separate appropriation on account of which they disburse money. The evils of this system were well shown in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Expenditures in the War Department.

THE CORPS OF OFFICERS.

The corps of officers upon whom all the duties of the department fall has been reduced until it is not able to fill well every post at which an officer of activity and ability is needed. The ranks should now be opened to promotion and appointment. Many officers of the line finding themselves charged with heavy responsibilities as Acting Assistant Quartermasters, and having insufficient assistance at frontier posts, ask that the enlistment of post Quartermaster Sergeants be allowed by law, such non-commissioned officers, selected for experience and fidelity shown in active service, would be very useful. They would remain at the posts in charge of the property, when the garrison changed, and would thus preserve a knowledge and responsibility now often lost through the frequent change of officers. Such officers ask that some compensation may be granted them for the risk they incur in the disbursement of public moneys and for the responsibility involved in the care of large amounts of public property.

EXTRA COMPENSATION FOR ACTING QUARTERMASTERS.

The Quartermaster General renews the recommendation that an allowance of $10 per month be made in addition to the pay of every line officer who is detailed by the proper authority for Acting Assistant Quartermaster of a military post, when such detail is properly reported to and approved by the War Department. Such an allowance is only just, and would relieve the service from the feeling that heavy duties are imposed by such detail without any recognition or compensation. Such duties are important, and should be sought by good officers, not imposed on the slothful or unwilling. During the year 314 officers of the line have performed duty in the department as Acting Assistant Quartermasters. The officers of the regular establishment of the Quartermaster's Department, all of whom have served through the late war, and have had much experience, are stationed at the more important depots and posts. Yet many posts involving a heavy responsibility in money and property, and calling for good judgment, integrity, and zeal, are occupied by subalterns of the line on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermasters. The number of officers is now reduced to sixty-six, the duties of whom and their stations are given.

TRANSPORTATION.

The movement during the year, so far as reported, was, by rail, wagon, stage, and vessel, of 44,159 persons, 5,835 beasts, and 99,204 tons of material. The total movements by Pacific Railroad, 8,523 persons, 1,781 beasts, and 25,262,459 pounds of freight.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

Within the last few years great development has been given in Great Britain to the construction of steam launches—vessels of small size which take the place of sail and row boats in the harbor service with great increase of efficiency, safety, certainty, and speed, and with great economy. They are built in Great Britain and shipped to all parts of the world, and no naval vessel of considerable size is now sent to sea without one. Several have been purchased or ordered to be constructed, and those already at their posts give great satisfaction. At Fort McHenry the launch General Greene, built at the Kensington Iron Works, Philadelphia, cost $5,250. She carries the mail, passengers, and fresh supplies between Baltimore and the fort. The launch General Jessup was purchased from the New-York Safety Steam-power Company for $5,000. She is stationed at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. Steam launches are being constructed by this company for Fort Hamilton, for fortifications in Boston, and for those in Pensacola Harbor. The launch Pulaski, built at Wilmington, Del., formerly served at Fort Pulaski. She is now on duty at Fort Monroe, at the Artillery School, where she proves very useful in taking out targets for artillery practice and keeping up communication with the shores of the harbor.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

At the close of the war there were sold on credit to various railroad companies, principally in the South, railroad material to the appraised value of $7,556,034. There remained due and unpaid from certain of these railroads, June 30, 1873, $4,658,924. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, interest has accrued upon this indebtedness, and expenses have been incurred to the amount of $98,479. Payments in cash, in transportation, and postal earnings have been made to the amount of $116,791. On the 1st of July last there remained an indebtedness to be collected by the Quartermaster's Department of $1,897,397, not including the sum of $43,754 due from the Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa Railroad Company, which is bankrupt, nor the amount due from the East Tennessee and Virginia, the East Tennessee and Georgia, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and Decatur Railroads, which is $2,699,470, and which are compromised under the act of March 3, 1871, for the sum of $1,265,000, and made payable by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The actual decrease of the debt during the year, including payments of accrued interest, but excluding the reduction by compromise under the law, is $28,311. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad settled its accounts during the year by payment in cash and by transportation and postal service to the amount of the balance due, $4,637. The Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire, the Mobile and Ohio, and the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, now part of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, reduced their indebtedness respectively, $2,387, $31,603, and $14,182, in addition to paying on account of interest $5,559, making the total payments about $53,782. The debt of the Edgefield and Kentucky, the McMinnville and Manchester, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, Memphis and Little Rock, Nashville and North-western, and the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Companies has increased $83,963. The total collections on account of the sale of railroad material on credit to these Southern and South-western railroads, up to June 30 last, was $5,240,493. Thirty-four railroads have paid their debt, with interest and expenses in full. Sixteen yet remain in debt to the United States. Some provisions of law for the collection of the money due and settlement of the debt is desirable. Suits are in progress against several railroads on account of these sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year the erection of 140 new buildings has been authorized. They are at military posts in twenty-two States and eight Territories, with an estimated cost of $212,232. They are barracks for officers and soldiers, guard houses, &c. Two new four-company posts were authorized in Arizona—one, Camp Lowell, near Tucson, and the other new Camp Grant. The Quartermaster General gives details of operations in his department, showing the large amount of work done during the past year, and says orders have been given to break up and abandon Camp Warner, Oregon, and Camp Bowie, Arizona. Experiments are in progress at Jeffersonville to prevent clothing from being destroyed by the moth, with hopes of success. The Quartermaster General speaks of the advantages of the line of military telegraph recently constructed through the distant Territories. The expenditures upon the national military cemeteries the past year are $267,256.

The report ends with statements of claims presented and allowed, involving large sums, and of those remaining unadjusted.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

READING OF A PAPER ON "THE HUGUENOTS IN NEW-YORK"—THE LATE JONATHAN STURGES.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the society's building, Eleventh street and Second avenue. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, read a paper entitled "The Huguenots in New-York." The paper was, in the main, historical in its character. After describing the Huguenots as the members of the reformed Calvanistic faith in France, he gave an account of the causes which led to the Huguenot emigration to this country, referring especially to the oppressive measures of Louis XIV. These measures, he said, culminated, in 1685, in the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by which the liberties and privileges which, till then, were granted them, were set aside, while the exercise of their religion was rigidly forbidden. The principal emigration took place in the two years succeeding the revocation of the edict, but there had also been a very considerable emigration before this event. It began with the arrival of some Walloon families, who were among the first settlers of New-York in 1623. Parties of Huguenots came over from time to time, some of them remaining in this City, while others established themselves in Brooklyn and Bushwick, Long Island; on Staten Island, and at New Paltz, in Ulster County. The principal emigration, however, took place in 1686 and 1687, or as he had said, the two years succeeding to the revocation of the edict of Nantes. A considerable portion of these came from England, where they had first taken refuge, and a large portion also from the Islands of St. Christopher, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, in the French West Indies, to which they had fled from France. The particulars of this two-fold emigration were related with a good deal of circumstantial detail, and it was claimed that the latter was now brought to light, for the first time, in its historical aspect. The paper entered minutely into the circumstances connected with the arrival of the refugees in this City, and of their settlement here, at New Rochelle, and in other parts of the country. It was also shown that the Huguenots who went, in the first instance, to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, ultimately came for the most part to New-York, which thus became the principal refuge of the persecuted French in America. Allusion was made to the four or five Huguenot Churches established in this portion of the country, and the paper concluded with an analysis of the Huguenot character, in which there was eulogistic reference to their patience and fortitude in suffering for principle. On the motion of Rev. Dr. Osgood, seconded by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Baird for his interesting paper.

The Librarian then announced the deaths of several members, among them that of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, whose prominent official connection with the society rendered, he said, his death peculiarly felt by his associates. For more than thirty years an active member of the society, he had taken great interest in all its objects, and especially during the past twenty years, since the time when the Historical Society had taken the lead in the movement for the establishment of a permanent gallery of art in New-York, an enterprise which had resulted in its possession at this time of the most extensive and valuable public collection of the kind in America. The society was chiefly indebted to Mr. Sturges for the possession of the Reed collection and the other valuable pictures of the old New-York Gallery of Fine Arts.

It was referred to a committee to provide a suitable memorial in commemoration of the services of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

AN EXPLOIT WITH A BABY.

A UTICA BACHELOR TAKES A LONG PROMENADE WITH THE CHILD OF A FRIEND IN HIS ARMS—A MOTHER'S BET.

From the Utica Herald, Nov. 30.

One of the best looking and most sought-after young business men in Utica had his gallantry put to a severe test Friday. A charming married lady friend wagered $15 with him that he dare not carry her baby through Genesee street from Bagg's to Oneida square. Whether the gentleman felt particularly brave and happy after his enjoyment of Thanksgiving festivities, or for some other reason, we know not, but certain it is that he accepted the challenge and carried the baby, but—such work as he made of it! The baby in question is the prettiest little seven months mortal in Utica. Its father is one of the wittiest and finest-looking men in the county, but the baby gets its loveliest charms from its mother. The boy is the pride of its parents' hearts, and if kisses would stick, its lips would be covered with rock candy to the depth of six inches every day. The young gentleman who was challenged envies the father, mother, and baby every day of his life. When he started out from Bagg's Hotel with the chirping cherub in his arms his face was rosy with blushes and radiant with happiness. The mother and other friends of the child were to follow in a carriage to see that the task was completed according to the terms of the wager, and they did not lose sight of the toiler for a moment. At the outset the child weighed about twenty-five pounds. The supposed father and his elegantly-dressed baby attracted general attention upon the business portion of Genesee street. The gentleman's friends were not certain that they had heard of his marriage, and he had been seen at the Opera-house frequently of late, and each time with a different charmer, but this must have been owing to the absence of his wife and—the baby, probably. While conversation after this style was going on in the stores, the bachelor reached the City Hall, and at that particular moment he was ready to assert that the child weighed seventy-five pounds. From this point upward was the tug of war. The hour chosen was one in which he generally takes an airing, and all of his window friends expected to see him, but—not with a baby. Then the baby commenced to get uneasy, and it was hard work to hold it out at arm's length and call it "Sweety," "Ducky," "Darling," &c., &c. Three or four merry maidens in an up-town residence rustled the curtains in such a manner that the perspiring toiler knew that he was seen; but do well or do ill he was bound to win, and win he did. Those who witnessed the affair in all of its stages, say that it was difficult to tell at times whether the child was upright or reversed, perpendicular or horizontal, for the reason that its position was changed so frequently. Its ordinarily sweet voice was harsh and crisp before Cottage street was reached, and but for the true grit which the gentleman possesses, and the love he bears for the baby, it is believed that the baby would have been tossed into a convenient fountain—anything for a change. All the young ladies upon Genesee street seemed to be standing in their windows as he passed. Opposite Eagle street he met a particular lady friend in a carriage, and then the baby weighed a full ton. When the mother received her darling child from the hands of the brave one, cold and huge drops of perspiration poured from every pore of his face; his necktie was gone and his collar unbuttoned. The contents of the Philadelphia mint would not tempt him to return down the street with a similar accompaniment. The wager was paid, and the mother and her baby rode down town, while the brave bachelor wended his way back to his place of business through Park avenue and other quiet streets, solitary, thoughtful, and alone. The next time he carries a baby through Genesee street his friends may be certain that it is his own, and that the other stockholder in the cherub is within reach.

AGIN REDEMPTION.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The new currency party, just organized at Indianapolis, proposes to go it on the general idea of an old Georgian of whom Gen. Robert Toombs told the President last Spring. During the hard times of 1837, when money was scarce and the State Bank was at its wits' end, this astute financier of the rural districts came to Milledgeville and sought his representative in the Legislature. "Mr. Toombs," says he, "we must have more money. We're obleeged to have more money." "Well," says Toombs, in his brusque way, "how are you going to get it?" "Out of the State Bank," says the financier. "But," says Toombs, struck by the earnestness of his constituent, "how is the State Bank going to get it?" "Stamp it," says the financier. "Stamp it!" roared Toombs, "and how is it going to redeem the money it stamps?" A glow suffused the face of the financier. "Why, Mr. Toombs," says he, "that's just what I'm a-comin' to. You see, Mr. Toombs, I'm agin redemption!"

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARISIAN PICTURE-DEALER.

Great excitement has just been caused in the artistic world of Paris by the sudden disappearance of a picture-dealer named Rothschild, of No. 46 Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. He had bought the business not very long since from M. Ortos; and by the liberal terms he offered to painters, succeeded in inducing them to confide to him many works of great value, as he declared he was about to have a very important sale in London. Three days back the quarter was surprised at not seeing the establishment opened, and on inquiries being made, the fact was ascertained that M. Rothschild had sent off to the northern station a number of packing-cases, and had himself followed them. Some of his dupes immediately started in pursuit, in the hope of recovering their property, and a rumor is current that the delinquent has been overtaken and proposes to settle the matter amicably. The value of the goods he has carried off is estimated at 40,000 francs, and he is said to offer 200,000 francs to square the transaction.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser Bensel, of the Havana steam-ship City of Mexico, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail package.

The calendar of the cases in Admiralty will be called before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, on Tuesday next.

A fair in aid of the Association for befriending children and young girls was opened yesterday at No. 30 Union square, and will be continued until the 15th inst.

Mrs. Etta Manning and Mr. William H. Pope will play "The Morning Call" at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M.

The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Berean Baptist Church, Downing and Bedford streets, was opened yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Brady, Theodosia Strong obtained a judgment for $9,002 50, against the City, for materials furnished.

Sedgwick Post, No. 11, G. A. R., held their annual camp-fire last evening, at Tivoli Garden, St. Mark's place. There was a large representation from the various posts.

The examination of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Elizabeth Teator was continued before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

The fine painting by Albert Bierstadt, called "King River Cañon, California," now on exhibition in this City, is soon to be sent to England, having been purchased by a nobleman for $30,000.

The ex-members of Company A, of the Fifth Regiment, gave their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was an occasion for a pleasant reunion with their former comrades of the Fifth.

On the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday, the new rates for the Winter on local travel went into effect. The price is increased twenty-five per cent., and is at the rate of two and a half cents per mile.

St. Nicholas Day—anniversary of the patron Saint of New-Amsterdam—falls on Sunday next, Dec. 6, but the celebration of the occasion by the St. Nicholas Society will be held on Monday evening, when the society will dine at Delmonico's.

Gonzalo Sardo, a manufacturer of cigarettes, was yesterday arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with not having given the bond required under the Internal Revenue law. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, James Coyle, indicted for firing a pistol at Henry Gleistein, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, George H. Cornell presiding, held a regular meeting, at No. 291 East Fourth street, last night, and, in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, discussed measures of reorganization for the ensuing year.

Messrs. John F. Henry, Curran & Co., the well-known dealers in medicines and druggists' sundries, of Nos. 8 and 9 College place, have added to their establishment a very complete drug department. They have purchased the stock of Hallett & Seaver, that firm going out of business.

Colfax Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows celebrated its first anniversary at the Harmony Rooms in Essex street, by a social entertainment last night, which was wound up by a ball. The Morning Sun Lodge, of the same order, celebrated its third anniversary at the Turn Hall in Fourth street last night.

Antonio Golla, charged with having stabbed Arsenio Caspolati on Monday night last, at No. 95 Crosby street, was yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court. Caspolati now lies in Bellevue Hospital in a very critical condition, and the Justice held Golla to await the result of the injuries.

John O'Leary, of No. 17 Monroe street, went into the house No. 48 New-Bowery with Caroline Farley, of No. 66 James street, on the night of the 30th ult. There he lost his pocket-book containing $22 75. He accused the woman of stealing it, and she was arrested, and taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, who held her to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Yesterday a trunk containing smuggled goods, taken from on board the steamer Adriatic, was condemned in default by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court. It contained one silk cloak, three silk costumes, four new dresses, one camel's hair scarf, five dozen gloves, one bonnet, two bundles artificial flowers, one shawl, one wool costume, three and a half dozen leather gloves, and one wool shawl.

A meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society was held yesterday at the "Old Brewery," No. 61 Park street, Mrs. William Ryer presiding. The committee reported that the Thanksgiving celebration was a success, and a committee was appointed to distribute tickets for the concert of the Five Points' Mission children, which is to take place at Steinway Hall on the 14th inst., and at which Bishop Simpson will preside.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning and formally confirmed the tax levy.

John Lynch was arrested last night for attempting to pass a forged check for $25 on Isaac Davis, of No. 45 Hamilton avenue.

Postmaster Talbot thinks that to consolidate the office in this city with the New-York office would be attended with serious disadvantages to Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, a plan for enforcing the Compulsory Education law was discussed at length, but without any definite conclusion being reached.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County last night re-elected its last year's officers, and referred the contested delegations and those that were protested against to the different committees.

Tax Collector Burrows received yesterday $78,225 51. On taxes paid yesterday a rebate of sixty cents on every $100 was allowed. There will be a decrease of two cents each day on the rebate until the 1st of January. After that date a default will be charged.

Garrett Wallace, a policy dealer at No. 102 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Detective Looney for selling policy slips to Michael Thumb, of No. 14 Walcott street. The property was seized.

It was rumored yesterday that Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder would appoint the new bridge Directors some day next week. Mayor Vance, it is believed, will not offer any opposition to the appropriation of the $1,000,000, which by the new Bridge act New-York is required to subscribe.

The libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton stands No. 5 on the December calendar of the United States Court, which opens to-morrow. As the same counsel are engaged in the Tilton-Beecher suit, it is not probable, even if it were reached, that it could be tried this term.

The inquest in the case of Elsie Jackson, the negress who was assaulted on the night of Nov. 10 in Marion street, Brooklyn, and who died soon afterward, was continued by Coroner Whitehill yesterday, but was not concluded. Kelly, one of the prisoners, accounted for his whereabouts during the whole of the night of the assault.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Eddy, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Snake Hill, is dangerously ill with small-pox.

The trial of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer of Jersey City, who is charged with embezzlement, has been set down for the 15th inst.

The metal screw works of New-Brunswick, in which about 300 persons are employed, resumed operations yesterday. The works had been closed for a month.

Mr. John J. Ross, of Newark, was stricken with apoplexy in the street in front of the parsonage of St. Paul's Church Thursday evening, and died two hours afterward.

Bishop Cummins will preach in Association Hall, Newark, on Sunday evening next. Steps will be taken to form a parish of the Reformed Episcopalian Church in the city.

William Denmore, a resident of Newark, while on his way to business in New-York, yesterday, fell dead in the ferry-house at Communipaw. Apoplexy is the supposed cause of death.

The Court of Errors and Appeals have affirmed the judgment for $3,500 rendered in favor of Francis W. Dailey and wife against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by Mrs. Dailey on the road two or three years ago.

The safes, desks, &c., in the offices at Hoboken of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are advertised for sale by Sheriff Laverty to satisfy a judgment in favor of Tuffey for damages sustained on the road.

Charges of gross violation of discipline were yesterday preferred before Mayor Perry, of Newark, against Officer Connell, of the Second Precinct Police force. The officer had arrested two young ladies of high respectability on a charge of disorderly conduct. When they reached the Station-house Sergt. Meldrum discovered that the officer was drunk and his charge groundless, and the ladies were released.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, yesterday, John Campbell was convicted of having assaulted James Leahey with a slung-shot in Jersey City. It is said that Campbell was instigated to the act by some secret society which Leahey had offended.

In the case of Messenger vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, Monday, reaffirmed the decision of the lower courts that an agreement by a railroad company to carry goods for certain persons at a cheaper rate than, under the same conditions, for others, was void, as creating an illegal preference.

The Jersey City Presbytery reassembled yesterday in the church corner of Washington and Sussex streets, Jersey City, to listen to the summing up of counsel in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning. Counsel on both sides finished their arguments, and members of the Presbytery debated the question of Glendenning's guilt. The Presbytery will reassemble to-day.

A BUILDING FOR MEDICAL MEN.

A number of prominent members of the various medical societies of this City have been in consultation with a view to reviving the project of establishing an institution for the use of the profession. It is proposed to construct a suitable building where the several medical societies could meet, and to have a library open to all physicians. About $10,000 were subscribed some time ago for this object, and it is the opinion of many medical men that a fund sufficient to cover the expenses can be raised. The Academy of Medicine has taken action in the matter, and it will hold a meeting shortly in conjunction with other societies to discuss the plan, and to devise means of carrying out the work.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners have voted a sum of $300 to the widow of Pilot James Clark, who was drowned while in the discharge of his duty. He fell overboard some thirty miles outside of Sandy Hook, while engaged in heaving the lead.... No formal complaint has been made to the Pilot Commissioners in the case of the collision between the Parthia and the Adriatic. Some time ago, however, the Commissioners examined the two pilots, but the evidence was so contradictory that they were unable to determine where the blame lay.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN.

Edward Wrightnorer, a Policeman of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, and William Kep, a driver attached to Wheeler's livery stables, in that city, were arrested yesterday on a charge of committing a brutal outrage, on Sunday evening, on a young girl, named Ellen Schmidt, of No. 172 Second street, New-York. The girl was returning from the Catholic Church, on Jefferson street, and the scene of the alleged outrage is said to have been a stable at No. 34 Beaver street.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desirous of procuring elegant seal caps and gloves should make their purchases at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. His stock of fancy furs is of matchless excellence, embracing all varieties.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500 head; market extremely dull; prices entirely nominal at yesterday's quotations; shipments, 245 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 48,000 head. It is impossible to get the official receipts to-night; not less than 60,000 head on sale; market lower and weak at $5 90@$7 50 for Poor to Extra, with most sales at $6 95@$7 20; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market quiet and steady; Common to Choice, $3@$4 25; shipments, 400 head.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Spanish Gold, 235@236; American, 247@248. Exchange excited; on the United States 60 days, currency, 114@116 premium; short sight, 118@120 premium; 60 days, gold, 138@140 premium; short sight, 142@144 premium; on London, 171@175 premium; on Paris, 140@142 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—C. Barcolon, Walter Greacen, C. J. Langstroth, A. B. Wycoff, R. F. Goodman, G. D. G. Moore, Hon. John W. Taylor, George Wurtz, Hon. G. A. Hobart, H. Cobb, Hon. L. B. Cobb, William Gifford, Hon. F. A. Potts, William Black, Lieut. Brady, Royal Engineers; J. L. Brainard, Dr. S. B. Hunt, F. L. Lundy, H. A. Hallett, J. B. Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, B. W. Walker, William Whitney, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Kempster, Miss Hyland, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Humphrey, W. J. Kirby, R. Speer, J. Huntoon, Thomas Nast, R. Dennis, E. C. Cornell, John Francis, Anton Seanent, Miss Mary J. Robinson, Miss Augusta Hall.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Miss A. Sawyer, Miss S. Smith, Miss A. Blanco, Capt. W. Aires, Jose F. De Cassaus, D. F. De Cassaus, George A. Makin, S. Rioseco, wife, and three children, H. L. Bailey, wife, and two children, A. Palanque, John L. Blackmore, James Baron, B. Hochten, M. Yzaguirre, Stewart Ross, F. L. Tinker, E. Ruan, D. P. Mena, C. M. Crumbia.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mrs. G. S. Coe, Mrs. R. Hughes and son, Mrs. S. Verplanck, Mrs. A. H. Helk, Rev. G. S. Hare and Mrs. Hare, Miss E. C. Hare, Dr. J. M. Towler and Mrs. Towler, Mrs. C. B. Young, Miss Young, Miss M. Young, Miss L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brisco, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. U. L. Mollmann, Dr. F. Greene, U. U. Stuart, A. J. Hughes, Rogers Formby, R. Formby, J. Formby, C. Lesser, U. O'Dogherty, G. A. Brayley, A. Judge, L. Flatan, U. A. Varian, J. K. Brittell, Rev. P. T. Maher, Miss C. Henley, Miss Teresa and Hannah Sinocks, Mr. and Mrs. Fellows, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, Miss L. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Christianson, Miss Marsh, Capt. S. Baker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises.12:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:43 | Gov.Island..3:32 | Hell Gate....4:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana; Cuba, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks General Sedgwick, Rogers, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Maria Laura, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Mimi, (Aust.,) Tominich, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Andrea Lo Vico, (Ital.,) Rollo, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Tula, Miller, Belize, W. Jex & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Folker, Rio Grande do Sul via Richmond, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Angostura, (Br.,) Morrill, Ciudad Bolivar, J. Morrell.

Schrs. G. L. Fessenden, Beebe, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Carrie S. Hart, Davis, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Fisher & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Nov. 18 via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 27, lat. 44 05, lon. 47 45, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 30th, lat. 41 01, lon. 66 29, passed steam-ship Utopia, hence for Glasgow; 31st, 90 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an American bark bound E., showing a white flag, with red letters S S S in it. The S. brings 46 cabin and 176 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Regulator, Faircloth, Savannah, Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Ship Terpsichore, (Ger.,) Oelrichs, Hamburg 69 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong W. and N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ganges, (of Liverpool,) Sterling, Calcutta July 25, with mdse to Charles L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 19, St. Helena Oct. 4, and crossed the equator 13th in lon. 22 30; had variable weather to Bermuda, and been 16 ds. from thence, with strong N. W. and S. W. gales; lost and split sails; Sept. 26, lat. 25 50 S., lon. 10 06 E., spoke bark Kingdom of Italy, (Br.,) from Madras, for London; Oct. 3, lat. 3 17 S, lon. 16 59 W., spoke schr. Island Belle, (Br.,) from Batavia, for Falmouth.

Bark Doctor Falk, (Ger.,) Haupt, Hamburg 70 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Made the northern passage and had stormy westerly gales.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. winds.

Brig Sarah Harris, (of Glasgow,) Crosby, New-Haven Nov. 28, in ballast to master.

Schr. C. F. Young, Johnson, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to W. W. Everett—vessel to master. Nov. 24, off Cape Fear, had a heavy gale from S. S. E., in which lost deck load of 13,000 feet lumber and split sails; since had strong variable gales.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. E. Bigler & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Emma D. Endicott, Endicott, St. Mary's 9 ds., with lumber to J. J. Rose—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Wardwell, Bergman, Jacksonville 18 ds., with lumber to Wilson & Asmus.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fly, Arnold, Somerset.

Schr. R. M. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Allen, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Allen, Salem.

Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Bunce, Cold Spring.

Schr. Marcus L. Ward, Rice, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Babcock, Norwalk.

Schr. Niagara, Bush, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Ridgley, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Signal, Coleman, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Heaton, Rogers, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Came a middle passage, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 40; Nov. 26, lat. 37, lon. 65, passed a vessel, bottom up, of about 350 tons, bottom painted lead color, masts and spars alongside, water casks and cork fenders floating near her; had been but a short time in that situation.

Schr. Rosie and Adria, Cole, Hartford.

Schr. Iris, Collins, Harwich, with fish to Stone & Gott.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cloud, Wooting, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Capitol, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Gurney, Gurney, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Allen, Wexford.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Katrina Van Cortlandt, Coe, Providence.

Schr. Orison, Leet, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Providence.

Schr. Wm. H. Cargill, Rich, Providence.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Pawtucket.

Schr. H. M. Mayhew, Hickey, Pawtucket.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Kate & Luella, Bonsell, Providence.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Williamson, Providence.

Schr. Forest City, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah M. Tyler, Hart, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Silver Dart, Littlefield, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Daniel S. Mershon, Sharrett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Borda, Driggs, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David D. Floyd, Clifford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie L. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; cloudy, with snow squalls.

Sld. ship Harkaway, for London; bark Light of the Age, for Dunedin; schr. H. Waddington, for New-Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here Sunday morning, Nov. 29.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sld. for the United States, Saama, Crown Jewel, Argonaut, Shakespeare, and Annie Burr.

Arr. out on the 29th ult., Edward.

Arr. out on Dec. 1, Truro, Hudson, and Brilliant Star.

Francis Tomes & Co.,
WILL OFFER DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
London, Paris, and Vienna
FANCY GOODS,
Selected with great care, expressly for the
Holiday Season,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Traveling Bags and Dressing Cases,
New Patterns, never before imported.
Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Inkstands, Portemonnaies, Calendars, Card Boxes, Cigar Cases, &c., &c.
Bronzed and Gilt and Oxidized Card Receivers, Inkstands, Candlesticks, and Cigar Stands.
Odeur Boxes and Bonbonniere.
Opera Glasses, of the Finest Quality, Pearl, Shell, and Aluminum, in Leather and Velvet Cases.
FANS.
A small invoice, New and Original Designs.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, AND PORTFOLIOS.
TOILET ARTICLES—SETS OF BRUSHES AND COMBS, WITH IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, AND BUFFALO HANDLES.
MIRRORS AND HAND-GLASSES, IVORY, OXIDIZED, AND FINE WOODS.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
from METCALFE, HASSALL, KENT, and CHILD, made Expressly for Best Retail Trade.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Silk Umbrellas,
of the Latest Fashion. SILK and FRAMES warranted the Best Quality. STICKS of PEARL, IVORY, EBONY, and Rare Native and Exotic Woods.
LADIES' and GENTS' RIDING WHIPS and CANES.
TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Pocket Knives, RAZORS, SCISSORS in Sets and Cases, from all the Best SHEFFIELD Makers.
Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants with New Goods at Very Low Prices.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Curtains,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
Furniture Coverings,
COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.
Cretonnes and Satines,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Gilt Window Shades,
IN NEW TINTS.
PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels,
AND A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.

HOLIDAY
ATTRACTIONS.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
NO. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Diamonds and Fine Gold Jewelry,
In choice and desirable designs.
FINE WATCHES.
A CHOICE STOCK OF STERLING SILVER-WARE, SELECTED SPECIALLY FOR THIS SEASON.

F. J. KALDENBERG
Has just opened a new store up town,
NO. 854 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
with a large and elegant stock of
MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS.
All goods warranted. The stores No. 71 Nassau st., corner of John, and Nos. 4 and 6 John st., are retained.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New-York,
Are now receiving their importations for the Holidays, and will open New Goods each day for some weeks.
Their stock will be larger and richer than ever before offered by them.
Early selections are recommended, as having the advantage of the first choice, and the avoidance of the hurry and confusion of the latter part of the season.
Purchases reserved until the delivery is ordered.
During the month of December, commencing on the 7th prox., their store will remain open in the evening.

GORHAM
ELECTRO-PLATE
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

AITKEN, SON & CO.
18TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES,
TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, &C.
FULL STOCKS AT
REDUCED PRICES.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

TO ORDER FOR $24.
A Stylish BLACK FUR BEAVER
Long Overcoat.
FIFTY
Other Styles, READY MADE or TO ORDER, in like proportion.
JESSUP & COMPANY,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall.
N. B.—WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
Offer their extensive stock of
LADIES' FURS,
At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
502—504 BROADWAY.
Wholesale and Retail.

ENTREZ!
NOUS SERONS BIEN ENCHANTES DE VOUS VOIR!
Combination of European Manufacturers
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
The greatest combination of HOLIDAY PRESENTS that was ever exhibited at any one store on this continent.
EVERYTHING NEW, direct from European manufacturers.
Manufacturers from PARIS Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from VIENNA Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from LONDON Contributing Novelties,
and other cities of Europe.
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION of prices and the latest novelties just landed for the combination of EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one.
PERRO, 85 Nassau St. N.Y.

FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE.
Every variety of Furniture, and many fancy pieces suitable for Holiday Presents, will be sold at auction, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 1, at 10:30 o'clock, and continuing through WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at the warerooms of G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 124 5th av., near 23d st. HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
SPECIAL
NOTICE.
A Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.
WHY?
Because Neither the Board of Directors nor the Financial Agents, nor any living authority has the power to postpone it.
THE DAYS OF THE SERIES AND PREMIUM ALLOTMENTS ARE ALL SPECIFIED UNDER THE PLAN OF THE LOAN, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, AND IT IS EVEN PROVIDED THAT IN CASE THE DESIGNATED MONDAY BE A LEGAL HOLIDAY, THE ALLOTMENT MUST TAKE PLACE ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, NAMELY, TUESDAY.
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,
TO BE HELD
DECEMBER 7, 1874,
at
STEINWAY HALL.
ONLY 4,000 BONDS PARTICIPATE.
Every bond receives at least
$21.
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF...$35,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF... 10,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF... 5,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF... 3,000
3 CAPITAL PREMIUMS OF... 1,000
And many others.
Drawn Series Bonds for sale at
$40 EACH.
This loan is raised for the purpose of erecting the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City.
Send orders without delay to
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.
No. 23 Park Row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)
Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.
$5
will buy one-tenth of a Drawn Series Bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company participating
MONDAY, DEC. 7.
NO BLANKS. EVERY BOND IS ENTITLED TO A PREMIUM.
Address, or call at once,
BYINGTON & CO., General Agents,
NO. 263 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.
You can buy Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Dolls' Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., [illegible] at manufacturers' prices. Send for price list.
CRANDALL & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.